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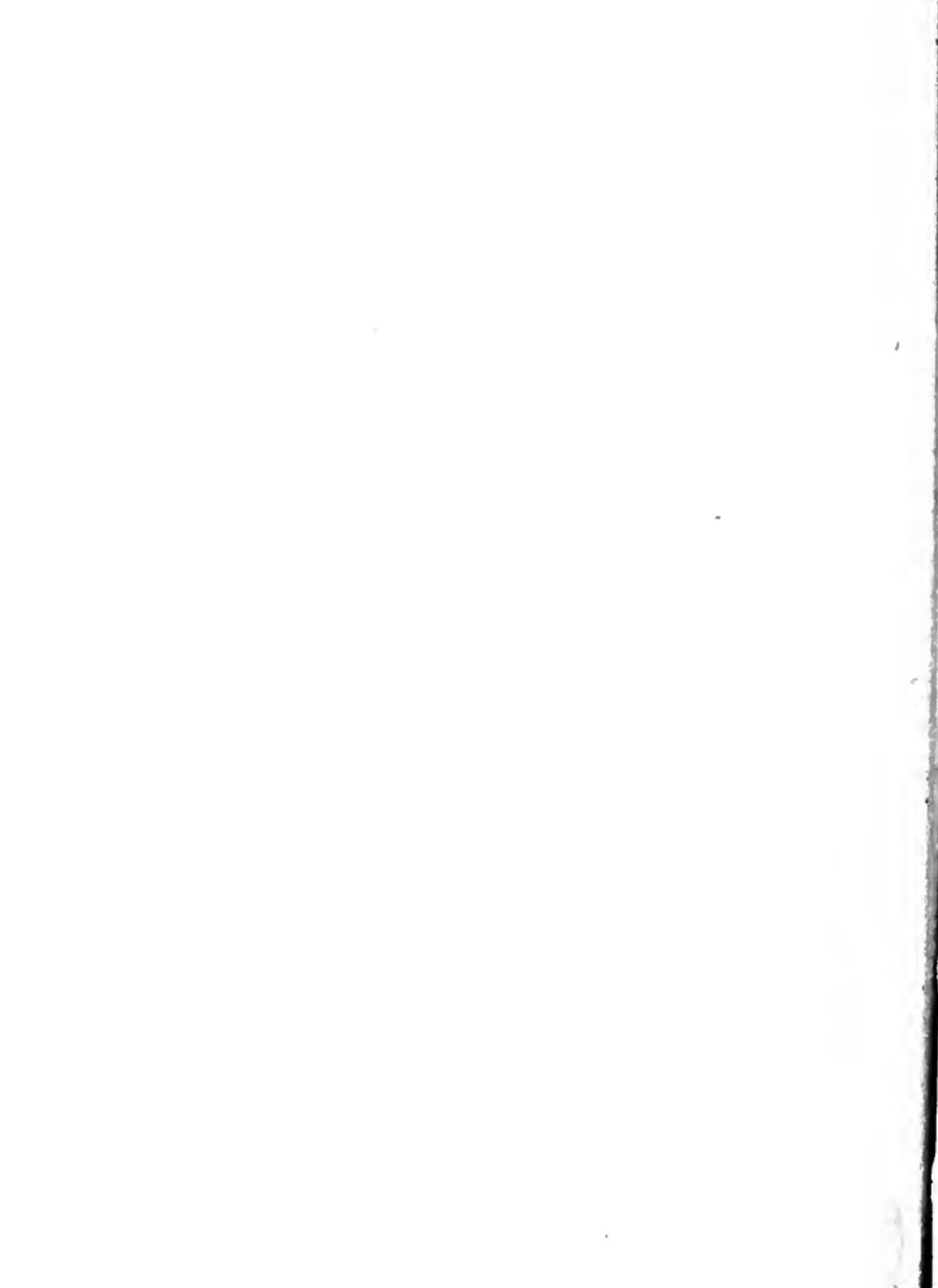
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... with a ferocious snarl, he bounded straight up into the blinding day." — *P.* 22.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

BY

JACK LONDON

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES, BY

THEODORE G. MITCHILL

PRINCIPAL OF JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL

NEW YORK CITY

1917

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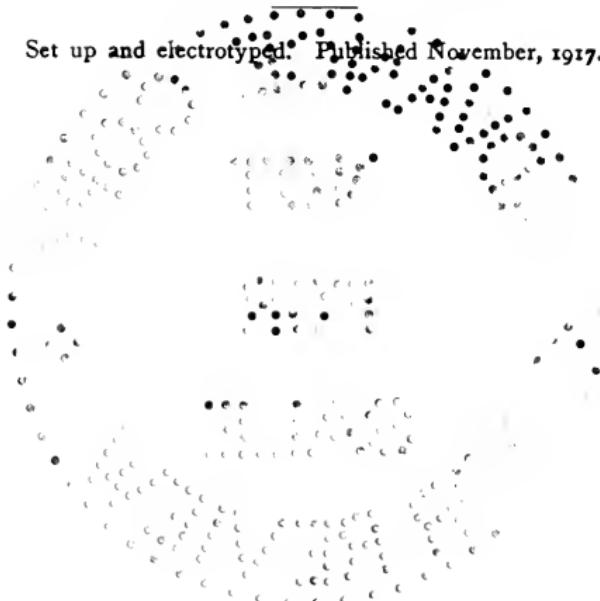
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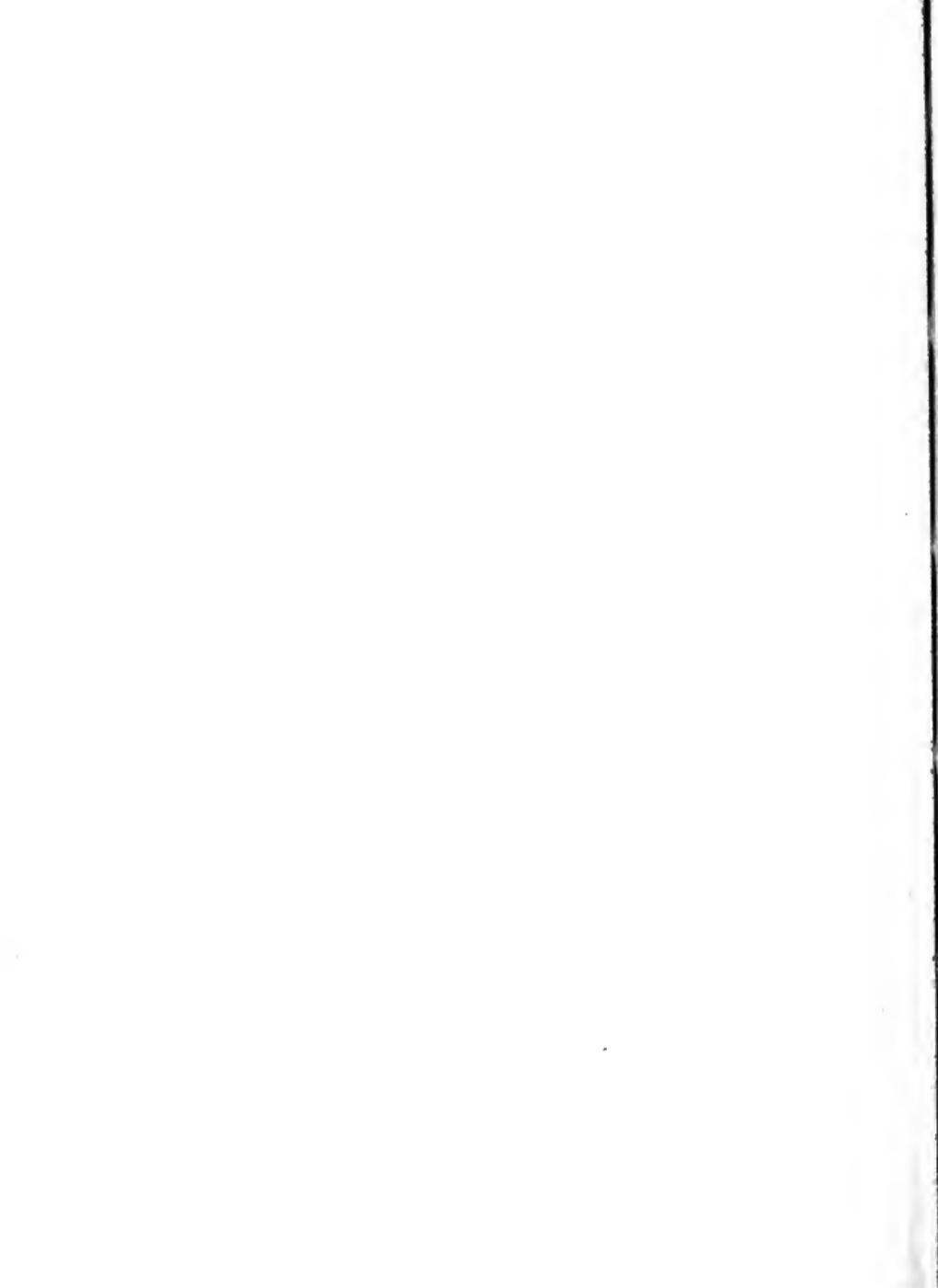


Norwood Press
J. S. Cushing Co. — Berwick & Smith Co.
Norwood, Mass., U.S.A.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	
The Geographical Setting of "The Call of the Wild"	vii
The Klondike	ix
Placer-Mining	x
The Dog in Literature	xi
The Dog in the Northland of America	xiii
The Central Idea of the Book	xvi
Life of Jack London	xviii
Jack London's Writings	xxv
Jack London's Place as a Writer	xxviii
Reference Material	xxx
THE CALL OF THE WILD	
I. INTO THE PRIMITIVE	1
II. THE LAW OF CLUB AND FANG	16
III. THE DOMINANT PRIMORDIAL BEAST	29
IV. WHO HAS WON TO MASTERSHIP	49
V. THE TOIL OF TRACE AND TRAIL	62
VI. FOR THE LOVE OF A MAN	83
VII. THE SOUNDING OF THE CALL	102
NOTES	125

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INTRODUCTION

The Geographical Setting of “The Call of the Wild.” — To get a broad view of the scene of this story turn to the map of Alaska. Cutting that territory about in two is the mighty river Yukon. In imagination pass up this river from its mouth. Just after you cross the Canadian boundary line you will reach Dawson, the geographical centre of “The Call of the Wild.” The region lying about Dawson and mostly east of the Yukon is the famous gold region known as the Klondike. Letting your eye wander slowly down the map from Dawson toward the southwest you will catch the names of the Stewart, Lewes, and Pelly rivers, Lake Lebarge, White Horse, and Skagway.

Now let us look over the route of the story a bit more closely, remembering that ours is the Klondike of a score of years ago, not the railroad and steamboat Klondike of to-day. Most of the scene of this story is laid between Skagway, the ocean end of the Klondike trail, and Dawson, the commercial centre of the Yukon gold-fields of northwest Canada. Skagway lies well up on an inlet of the Pacific called Lyn Canal. Across the Canal, a short distance to the northwest, is Dyea

Beach. From Skagway the trail ¹ mounted northwest over the great coastal mountains, by way of Chilkoot Pass or the more famous White Pass. Once across the mountains travellers moved north, in winter taking advantage of the more level surface afforded by the many frozen lakes and rivers. Thus on the customary route they traversed Lakes Tagish, Marsh, and Lebarge. Thence they passed down the Lewes River, over or around the Rink Rapids, to the Yukon River at the point of its formation by the juncture of the Lewes and Pelly rivers. Continuing north down the Yukon, past the mouth of White River and of Sixty Mile Creek, they arrived at Dawson, situated in latitude 60° north and about fifty miles east of the international boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada. The journey back to Skagway lay over substantially the same ground, with variations according to the condition of weather and ground.

Twice Buck, the dog hero of this tale, made the trip from Skagway to Dawson and back. On the third trip north he came under the protection of John Thornton, and from then on he moved with Thornton here and there on prospecting tours with Dawson as a base. Buck's wanderings carried him up Forty Mile Creek, forty miles down the Yukon from Dawson; to Circle

¹ In the maps of the Century Atlas and in those of several encyclopædias the Yukon trail is plainly indicated.

City, Alaska; and in among the Tanana hills, which lie in Alaska about three hundred miles west of Dawson. On the trip that led to the finding of the Lost Mine and to Buck's return to "The Wild," the prospecting party left Dawson and sledded south seventy miles up the Yukon to the mouth of the Stewart River, up which they moved past the tributaries Mayo and McQuestion to the head waters. Of the rest of their journey we know only that their route, running in a general way to the northeast, carried them over the Arctic Circle. In their wanderings they seem to have crossed the Mackenzie River and to have reached the shores of Great Bear Lake (see page 104).

The Klondike. — The existence of gold in Alaska was known in the nineteenth century. It was not, however, before the late nineties of the last century that the finding of rich deposits warranted permanent settlements such as those at Forty Mile Creek and Circle City. Discoveries of still greater value were those made in the Klondike. The Klondike derives its name from the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon. It was on Bonanza Creek, a small feeder of the Klondike, that indications of rich deposits of gold were discovered on August 16, 1896. There followed a stampede of gold-seekers to the region, with the resulting development of the territory. It was this discovery that brought into existence the important town of

Dawson and that led to the stealing of Buck for service as a sled-dog.

Placer-Mining. — Broadly speaking gold is taken from the earth by quartz-mining or by placer-mining. In the former process the metal is separated by mechanical and chemical processes from the rock in which it occurs. Placer-mining seeks to recover from the pebbles or sand in which it is found the “free” gold. This occurs in sizes from nuggets to minute pellets or granular dust. Wet placers are the beds of existing streams; dry placers are ancient river beds from which the water has disappeared. The gold-seeker, the prospector, tests earth for free gold by “panning.” A certain amount of dirt is placed in a pan, which is then filled with water. When the larger lumps have been dissolved, the pan is so twirled as to spill the water over the edge. After the removal of the larger stones, the pan is shaken in order to spread out the remaining contents on the bottom. Then the heavy gold, which, if present, has sunk as a result of the twirling, will be found shining on the bottom of the pan.

When working a dry placer that warrants the expenditure of time and effort, the gold-miner’s first step from the crude and laborious method of panning is the construction of a sluice-box. This consists of a wooden trough (or a series of such troughs) on the bottom of which are fastened cleats known as “rifles.” Through

the sluice is run a stream of water. The gold-bearing earth is fed in at the upper end; the lighter materials are washed out at the lower end of the sluice, while most of the heavy gold is caught by the riffles. Though there are further refinements of this process where necessary means are at hand, the sluicing done by John Thornton and his companions at the Lost Mine was of the simpler kind.

The Dog in Literature.—The powerful appeal made by “The Call of the Wild” is but another illustration of the prominent place of the dog in the legend, folk-lore, and romance of many nations. In prehistoric times, with the horse, the sheep, and the cat, the dog became domesticated. His faithfulness, patience, courage, and ready adaptation to man’s needs have in the course of the centuries brought him to first place among man’s four-footed friends. To the readiness with which he has responded to training in one kind of duty or another is due in no small measure the preservation and improvement of breeds so many and so different. It is, therefore, but natural that side by side with records of defamation of the dog — the dog of Scripture, for example — there should have accumulated a mighty testimony to “man’s best friend.”

His form was sculptured on the stones of Nineveh. Regarded as sacred throughout Egypt, he was at his death embalmed and buried in a special canine ceme-

tery. After a faithful slumbering watch over his masters for untold years, Kitmer was at last rewarded by being permitted to enter with them the Mohammedan paradise. Old blind Argus alone recognized Odysseus on his return to Ithaca in his beggar garb. In somewhat like manner it was Theron that knew his master Roderick.

At King Arthur's Court, Cavall the "hound of deepest mouth" performed such wondrous deeds in pulling down red deer, boar, and wolf that at his latter end the great king himself placed him in a grave of honor. Gorban, the white hound of Umhad the Welsh bard, was honored by his master with a lay expressing the expectation that they would again meet in heaven. Indeed, from this same general belief of Celt and Norman arose the custom of interring with the dead chieftain his favorite hound. So, too, later centuries show us sculptured in marble the faithful friend of hunt and household lying at the feet of the recumbent figure of his master.

Legend tells us of the mighty Samr who avenged his master's death; of Vigr, who once steered a ship home safely and who at Olaf's death remained on the grave until he perished of starvation; of Sauer, gifted with human speech; of Houdain, who shared with Tristrem and Ysonde the "drink of might."

The pages of the past reveal other instances of dog

heroes. Three saints have the dog under their protection: St. Eustace, St. Roche, and St. Hubert. In Luxemburg on the festival of St. Hubert pilgrims throng his shrine for a blessing on themselves and their dogs. He appears nameless or named as companion of the great and noble of the earth. Velazquez and Landseer have rendered him homage on some of their noblest canvases. He has been the theme of our English writers from Chaucer's day to our own. Greatest of all friends of the dog is Scott. "Every shade of canine feeling, every development of canine nature may be studied in the pages of Sir Walter." Rab, Bob Son of Battle, and Greyfriars Bobby are more recent testimonials. Divers regions of divers ages have brought into being, each its great dog. In "The Call of the Wild," Jack London has given us in Buck a Northland dog worthy to take place side by side with the famous dogs of the past.

The Dog in the Northland of America. — The ability to travel steadily on small amounts of food and water has made the camel indispensable to the desert tribes of Asia and Africa. Because of peculiar fitness for arduous work in extremes of temperature, the dog occupies a similar position in the sparsely civilized regions of upper North America. He is able to withstand extremes of cold and heat. He requires little, if any, artificial shelter against the elements. In

proportion to his size he displays great strength and performs heavy labor with speed for long sustained periods. His daily food is about a pound of dried fish, which bulking small and weighing comparatively little, can be taken long distances in quantity. Thus, capable of transporting much more than his own food, the dog has enabled explorers and prospectors to penetrate to regions otherwise inaccessible. It was a team of Arctic dogs that drew Peary to the North Pole.

The dogs used in Upper Canada and in Alaska were in the earlier days of settlement principally "huskies," with their cross-breeds, and Malmutes. The "huskies," Mackenzie River dogs, resemble the Arctic fox. The Malmutes are Alaska Indian dogs crossed with the wolf and resembling wolves in appearance. Such dogs weigh between forty and eighty pounds. With the rush of adventurers to the gold-fields came a demand that could not be supplied from local sources. This led to the shipping from Lower Canada and the United States of larger breeds of dogs, such as the mastiff, the Saint Bernard, and cross-bred dogs of good size and heavy coat. Buck of "The Call of the Wild" was a cross between a Saint Bernard and a Scotch shepherd dog.

Prospector, gold-field adventurer, business man, government official — every one in the Klondike days who needed to travel far and swiftly — had to use the

dog for passage inland from the coast. Around the settlements he was the beast of all work. On the winter snows transportation was (and for the most part still is) by means of sleds. These sleds, long and narrow, were built of strong, tough wood. The various parts of the sled were fastened together, to an extent at least, with rawhide thongs, not only because of the flexibility thereby imparted to the sled, but also because of the ease afforded in making repairs without tools. The dogs of the Klondike Trail were harnessed tandem fashion in teams of six or more. Next to the sled was the wheel-dog, or wheeler; at the head of the line was the lead-dog. The harness was simple, consisting merely of long traces fastening into a collar-held breast-band and further supported by loops in a band passing over the back. The lack of pole or shafts made it impossible for the dog team to have any part either in backing the sled or retarding its forward movement. The rear of the sled ended in two uprights slanting backwards, between which ran horizontally the gee-pole. By means of this gee-pole a man could steady the course of the sled, push it where the going was heavy, or hold it back when the need arose. Moreover, by means of the gee-pole he was able to "break out" the sled when the runners were frozen to the ground after the sled had stood for a time. The load was fastened to the sled by lashings that ran under the upper crosspiece

of sleds of open construction or through holes pierced in the upper part of those with solid runners. On such a sled a strong team of eight well-fed dogs with Buck in the lead drew a lightly laden sled an average of forty miles a day, up hill and down, for forty days, in a temperature well below zero. This, however, was over a hard-packed trail. No such time was made with larger loads or on unbroken trails after a heavy fall of snow or at the beginning of the spring thaw.

In late spring and in summer the sled could no longer be used. Then dogs acted as pack animals, each bearing his burden snugly fastened on his back and held in place by means of a belly-band.

The Central Idea of the Book. — Every animal is the descendant of wild ancestors. Through domestication — association with man — has come a certain dulling of the senses and new habits of mind and of action. Yet in every domestic animal there still remain instincts — inheritances from the wild state, the primitive or primordial state — which cause an animal to act automatically under given conditions. For example, the dog turns around before lying down and on moonlight nights bays at the moon.

Buck is represented as the perfect product of generations of careful breeding. He comes from a home where he has thoroughly acquired man's ways. His sense of sight, of smell, of hearing have become comparatively

dulled because not acutely needed for his existence. Man has sheltered him and provided his food. Once thrown on his own resources Buck's dulled senses and slumbering instincts are aroused. One by one return memories of life in the days when his ancestors hunted with the pack ; of the first contact of the dog tribe with early man, from whom we ourselves are descended. The memory-seeds of the wild or half-tamed dog, hidden away in the brain of Buck, begin to germinate. Heredity is asserting itself. Some might consider Buck's falling away from man-made habits as retrogression — a step backward in dog development. Jack London seems to think otherwise. This big-boned, big-muscled, heavy-coated brute he conceives as framed by nature to withstand cold, to run down large game, to be, like the best in the earlier days, the leader, the "dominant primordial brute." With increasing fitness to live supremely well the life for which he is fitted, Buck hears in more and more luring tones the call of the "Wild." After he has gloried in his big kill, nothing could have held him but his love for John Thornton. With Thornton dead he hearkens to the "Call" and returns to his kind.

Back in London's mind there seems to have been some such thought as this: " Relieved of man's interference, Nature knows best what to do with man's best product." Buck through selective breeding was mas-

sive and powerful. Through age-long association with man his race had immensely added to the mental horizon of the wild dog: Buck had imagination. Man had made him the best of his kind. Then Nature gathered him to herself to improve her own children—the wolves.

Life of Jack London. — Jack London was born in San Francisco on January 12, 1876. From his father, a nomadic trapper, scout, and frontiersman, he seems to have inherited his own massive frame and, to an extent at least, his love of adventure. While he was still a little boy, his parents settled on a ranch in the Livermore Valley, where between the ages of eight and ten Jack did hard, manual labor. During this time he was a shy, diffident lad, whose little schooling included a few volumes that were devoured again and again. This early love of books he was soon able to gratify for, when in his tenth year the London family moved to Oakland, Jack devoted so much time to the treasures of the public library that he was threatened with St. Vitus' Dance. His reading, which embraced books of all sorts, was especially rich in works of travel, exploration, and adventure. This pleasant occupation soon came to an end, since it became necessary for him to help add to the scanty income of the family. He ran about the city as a newsboy, and worked as helper on an ice-wagon, as pin-boy in a bowling alley, and as sweeper of Sunday picnic grounds. To him so lately

shut up on a ranch these occupations savored of adventure. All of the life he now lived was linked up in his mind with the heroes of his books. Meanwhile, he had learned to sail a small boat on San Francisco Bay and had developed into an able and daring swimmer.

Upon his graduation from Oakland Grammar School at the age of fourteen, he took a position in a cannery, where he slaved like a dog for ten cents an hour. To escape what he describes as his "bestial life at the machine," he left home and joined a band of oyster pirates. With them he stayed for several months, subsequently working as a salmon fisher, serving as petty officer of the Fish Patrol, and knocking about as a general bayfaring adventurer.

Such a course of life spelled ruin for the average boy. But to Jack London came a gradual realization of the worthlessness of his career. Therefore, in 1893, when but sixteen, to escape from his dangerous associates, he shipped before the mast as able seaman and spent several months on a sealing vessel in the Russian part of Bering Sea. Returning home he picked up a few dollars by shovelling coal and by laboring as a long-shoreman. During this time he made his first essay at writing. A local newspaper started a short-story contest. Urged by his mother, London wrote an account of a typhoon in the Sea of Japan and won first prize. It was this success that aroused in him a desire to become

a writer. At the Oakland public library he resumed his omnivorous reading. Moreover, in his leisure hours, he constantly practised story writing while engaged in hard daily labor for long hours at the local jute mills. This latter place he left when refused a slight increase in his daily wage.

He now sought to advance himself by working as coal-passenger at an electric light plant. Here he encountered the acme of grinding toil. To continue thus meant death of body and of soul. London, however, was not of the kind to suffer in patience. Hence, in utter disgust with labor conditions he threw down the shovel and took up the life of a tramp. From Pacific to Atlantic he wandered in the United States and Canada, now afoot, now on a river raft, now riding the brake-rods of fast freight trains. He visited the slums of the East and spent more than one term in jail for vagrancy. What he saw in the underworld made of him a Socialist. To one with London's zest of life all these adventures were in a way enjoyable. But the tragic end of many of his rude associates had taught him the inevitable outcome of a career such as his. "I was," says he, "scared into thinking by what I saw in the cellar of society."

Having acquired this new view of life he returned home and entered the Oakland High School. Here he studied hard, read prodigiously, "went with nice girls," got a glimpse of refinement at the club meetings held

in the homes of well-to-do pupils, and wrote for the high school magazine stories of his adventures at sea and on the road. Meanwhile he supported himself by acting as a janitor and by accepting any odd job that came his way, such as mowing lawns, and taking up, beating, and laying carpets. Realizing that he could not continue for long the strain of hard study and hard manual labor, London quitted high school and after a few weeks' stay in a "cramming" school started alone upon a course of intensive study. So strong were his natural powers of mind and so thorough was his application to the task in hand that in three months, solely through self-effort, he covered the last two years of the high school course and was admitted to the University of California. To support himself while carrying on his studies he took a position in a steam-laundry. However, as the money thereby earned was insufficient for his needs he was compelled to leave the University during his Freshman year. Continuing his work in the laundry he tried again to win success with his pen. For a few weeks he wrote copiously, but the failure of his efforts to win attention convinced him of his educational shortcomings.

At this time came news of the great discoveries of gold in the Klondike. London, now in his twenty-second year, joined the throngs that hastened to the Northland. After a year of unsuccessful fortune-

hunting, he was stricken with the scurvy. Together with a few companions he descended the Yukon in an open boat, a trip of nineteen hundred miles in nineteen days. During this journey he made the notes of his Northland experiences upon which later were based a number of his best stories, among others "The Call of the Wild." Though he had failed in his quest for gold he had acquired what was of far greater value. "It was in the Yukon I found myself. There nobody talks. Everybody thinks. You get your true perspective. I got mine."

Working as coal-passenger on a steamer, he reached British Columbia and thence made his way home. As his father had meanwhile died, the support of the family now fell upon London. Unequipped with any trade he was once more compelled to undertake any kind of manual labor that gave promise of a slight reward. During this period he passed first in the Civil Service examination for mail-carrier. The brusqueness of his reception by a post-office official was all that prevented his entering the Government service.

Meanwhile he had returned to his writing, this time determined to win public recognition. Of his bitter struggles he gives graphic descriptions in several of his books. Finally, in 1899, when in his twenty-fourth year, he received from the *Overland Magazine* five dollars for one of his stories. There soon followed

acceptances from other periodicals, bringing better and still better compensation. London had "arrived." Never again did he feel the pinch of poverty. With the publication of "The Call of the Wild" in 1903 he sprang into prominence as a writer. Regularly turning out his thousand words a day he produced within less than twenty years an astonishing amount of work.

London's literary career involved him in many activities. He wrote not only for the magazines but also for the daily press. He delivered lectures, principally on socialistic topics. In 1902 he visited the slums in the East End of London and told of what he saw there in "The People of the Abyss," the book that he himself regarded as his best. As correspondent for a newspaper he sent from the East some good stories about the war between Russia and Japan. While gathering literary material he never ceased to satisfy his boyish love of adventure. With his second wife, born Charmian Kittredge, he rounded the Horn in a sailing vessel, he serving as a mate, she as stewardess. Later they made an extended voyage in a small schooner from San Francisco to numerous islands of the Pacific, finally landing in Australia. Their homeward journey carried them through western South America.

A few minor events in London's life will help to fill out the foregoing sketch. He was charged with being a plagiarist and a "nature fakir." At one time he con-

templated acting for the moving pictures. Some of his stories were dramatized both for the stage and for the films. On the charge of violating Mexican neutrality he was arrested by the United States Government. He was nominated for the office of Mayor of Oakland on the Socialist ticket. His attack on the evils of drink brought him high office in the ranks of temperance advocates, by whom he was seriously considered as candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Prohibition Ticket. In 1914 he became head of a grape-juice corporation.

His pleasantest hours were spent on his magnificent ranch near the village of Glen Ellen, California, and overlooking the beautiful Sonoma Valley. Here after completing his daily task of a thousand words he spent his time breeding horses, reclaiming worn-out soil by scientific rotation of crops, and “scrawling [himself] on the pages of time with a hundred thousand eucalyptus trees.” Here, too, he exercised his magnificent horsemanship. From this home he departed on a trip of several months, during which he drove four spirited horses to a light wagon over some of the wildest mountain country of California and Oregon.

It was at this ranch that he died in his forty-first year, on November 22, 1916, writing almost to his last hour. He had expressed a wish that he should be cremated and that his ashes should be scattered on

the sea.⁶ More appropriately, however, they were placed in an urn set in a hillside that looked down upon the peaceful valley that had in a sense called him from the "Wild."

Jack London's Writings. — Drawing upon his bitter struggles for support; upon his adventures on the road and at sea, in the Yukon and on the islands of the southern Pacific; upon his observation of the elements of injustice done by man to man; upon his dreams of the prehistoric past and his forecast of social upheavals, Jack London, in less than a score of years, brought into being a truly remarkable array of books. Good as is some of his other work, his stories make strongest appeal. Best of all are his Yukon tales, — the vividness and vigor of which caused him to be styled by certain critics "The Kipling of the North." By general consensus his best piece of writing was "The Call of the Wild." In other tales, most of which now appear collected in volumes, the curious reader can get further glimpses of life in the Northland both before and during Klondike days. The aspirations and the struggles, the scheming and the jealousy, the humor and the tragedy, the sordid and the noble passions of white man and of native — all are portrayed forcefully. Among such tales are "A Daughter of the Snows," giving vivid details of the Klondike rush; "The Faith of Men," two of the stories of which present scenes at

Bonanza, and one of which gives a picture of a dog whose hatred for his master contrasts strongly with the love of Buck for John Thornton; "The Children of the Frost," with a good portrayal of a gold-prospecting site; "The Love of Life," considered by some London's best collection of short stories, among which is "Brown Wolf," a dog whose excellences remind one of Buck. "White Fang" offers an interesting contrast to "The Call of the Wild" in that it tells of a dog, half wolf, that is civilized by affection for a man. Other stories laid wholly or partly in the Northland are "Burning Daylight," "Lost Face," and "Smoke Bellew," the latter giving a vivid account of a stampede to new gold-fields.

By their strong characterization, thrilling episodes, and masterful grasp of detail, "The Cruise of the Dazzler," "The Sea Wolf," "Tales of the Fish Patrol," and "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," show us how thoroughly Jack London knew and loved the sea. It must have been a return to his fondness for the small boat of his bayfaring days that led to his long cruise in the Pacific—a cruise that furnished material for many stories. "The Cruise of the Snark" offers striking scenes of curious lands: the gentle lepers of Molokai; the courteous folk of Tahiti; the savage and repulsive natives of the Solomon Islands, with the Beche-de-Mer English jargon employed as the vehicle

of communication between white and native. "Jerry of the Islands," one of the latest products of London's pen, gives yet another noble dog in tropic scenes of murder and cannibalism. Further pictures of life in the Pacific Islands appear in "Adventure," "Son of the Sun," and "The House of Pride."

Of somewhat different character are the books in which Jack London reveals his own career either directly or through the chief character. With these may appropriately be classed others setting forth his views on society and the future of civilization. Such are "The People of the Abyss," a painful story of personal experiences among the poor of London — his best work in his own estimation; "When God Laughs," a classic on the horrors of child labor; "The War of the Classes" and the "Iron Heel," black pictures of the outcome of the mutual hatred of rich and poor; "The Road," an account of London's adventures as a tramp; "Martin Eden," giving in the life of the principal character a picture of London's own struggle for recognition as a writer, and hinting at the bitterness he felt when success was at last his. "John Barleycorn," a remarkable self-revelation on the evils of drink, enables us to learn many of the details of London's career.

Among the quasi-scientific flights of London's imagination are "Before Adam," a picture of primitive man; "The Star Rover," a novel treatment of self-

hypnosis and reincarnation; the "Scarlet Plague," a story of the depopulation and the subsequent repopulation of the earth in recurring periods. In similar vein are such stories as those appearing in "The Strength of the Strong."

Books of a rather less strenuous type than usually came from his pen are the "Kempton-Wace Letters," a few plays, at least one of which was presented on the stage, and some poems of a romantic type.

Jack London's Place as a Writer. — It is as yet too early to reach a settled conclusion about Jack London's place in American literature. The permanency of his work will depend in a measure on the reactions of the great world war. At present, he cannot be lightly set aside. Abroad, he is the best-known American writer of this generation. His life history of successful struggle against obstacles, his emphasis on the conquest of physical nature by brain and brawn, and the sketchy rush of his tales stamp him as typically American. Because of his vigorous pictures of social conditions, he is regarded as a "mighty prophet" by Russians of his school of philosophy.

In America, opinion is divided. Due recognition is given to the strong qualities of his books — to his "barbarian" curiosity, alertness, concreteness, and zest of struggle and conquest; to his unquestioned love of nature and his power to portray her bigness and her

might; to the clearness and vigor, the sincerity or plausibility of action, scene, and character; to his broad sympathy for the victims of man's thoughtlessness and brutality; to the frankness of his self-revelations. At the same time the more thoughtful critics feel that despite high ability, Jack London fell short of greatness. The lineal descendant of Bret Harte and Kipling, he never attained to the simplicity of the one or the literary restraint of the other. He wrote too much for his own good. He expanded, but he did not grow. The reader is gradually impressed by a certain narrowness of view; by his continued failure properly to evaluate the orderly phases of society to whose endeavors he, himself, owed his own education and the comforts of nearly twenty years of his life. One is struck by a peculiar sameness in the men he holds up for admiration: again and again he seems to rewrite himself in his heroes. This inability to objectify — to disassociate himself from the phenomena of observation — accounts for his poor depiction of women — and that, too, notwithstanding his appreciation of their great influence for good in the scheme of human existence. Where analysis and study might have yielded characters, he gives us mere types. Adequate portrayal is sacrificed to action. He wrote for a public whose support has given to the film drama of to-day its present paramount importance. Even his essays

on the social order leave the impression of emotionalism. He seems more concerned with what has happened or is happening than with cures for the ills he depicts.

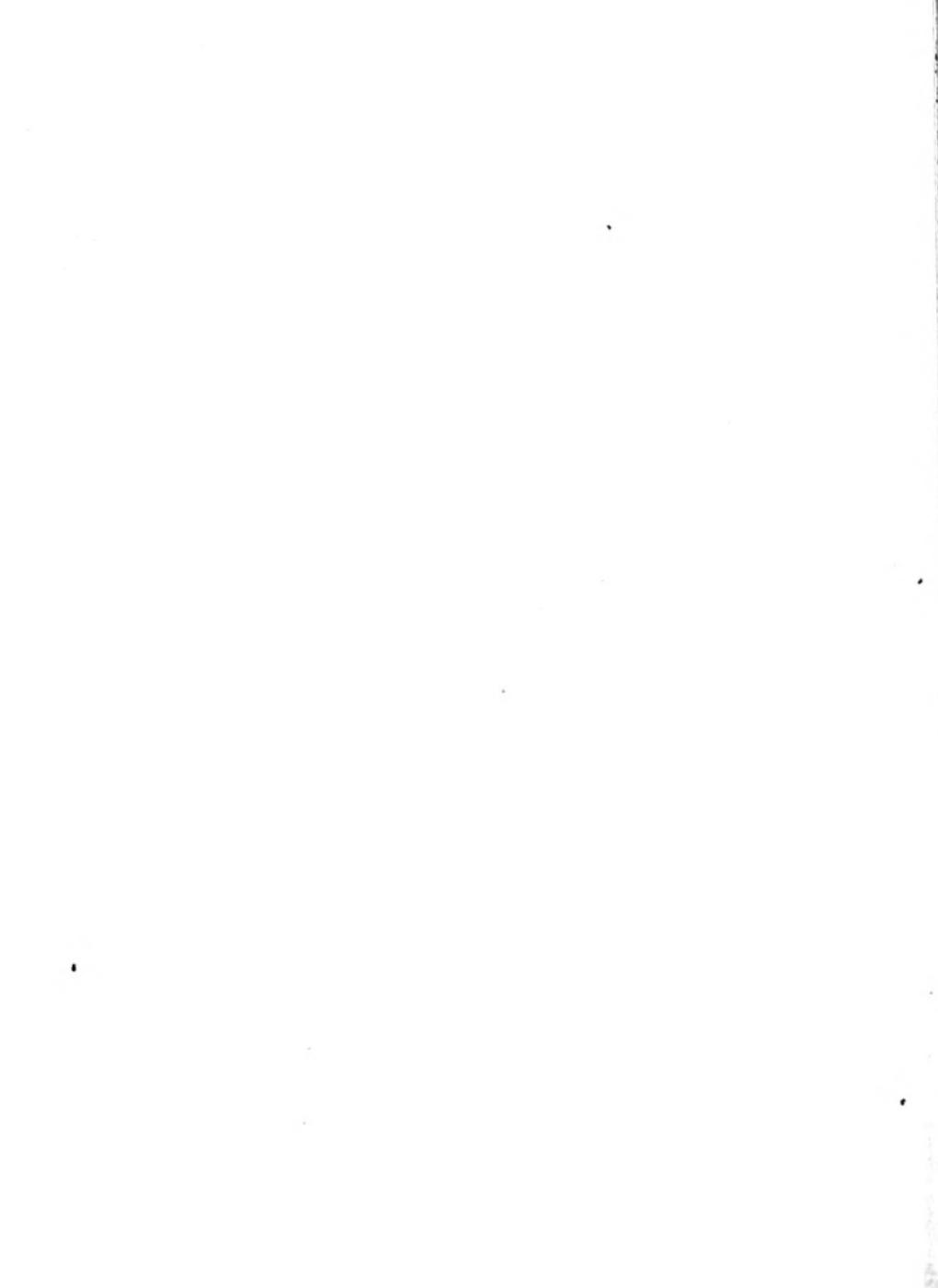
But for all his shortcomings, a book by Jack London enlists our attention and holds us to the end. This of itself is no small merit. His spirit and method are preëminently those of the age of air-ships, motor-cars, and movies; a time when we are constantly admonished to "step lively." To have been the literary representative of his age — an age at least alive, even if a bit too bustling — is surely no mean distinction.

Reference Material. — At present those interested in Jack London have no sources of information available other than stray articles catalogued in libraries and the clipping bureaus maintained by the daily papers. In the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature," volumes one, two, and three, and the later current numbers, may be found a large amount of Jack London material: his writings as they appeared currently, criticisms, biographical sketches, and photographs.

The young reader of the "Call of the Wild" will be interested in the edition illustrated by Paul Bransom (Macmillan, 1916). There may be found pictures of all the prominent characters of the story, human and canine, as well as pictures of sleds, totems, incidents, and scenery.

For help received in the preparation of this book the thanks of the Editor are due to the management of the *New York World*, to Mr. Edwin Fairley and Miss Adelaide Brown of Jamaica High School, and to Miss Wilhelmina Hayes.

T. C. M.



THE CALL OF THE WILD

I

INTO THE PRIMITIVE

“ Old longings nomadic leap,
Chafing at custom’s chain,
Again from its brumal sleep
Wakens the ferine strain.”

BUCK did not read the newspapers, or he would have known that trouble was brewing, not alone for himself, but for every tide-water dog,^o strong of muscle and with warm, long hair, from Puget Sound to San Diego. Because men, groping in the Arctic darkness, had 5 found a yellow metal, and because steamship and transportation companies were booming the find,^o thousands of men were rushing into the Northland. These men wanted dogs, and the dogs they wanted were heavy dogs, with strong muscles by which to toil, and furry 10 coats to protect them from the frost.

Buck lived at a big house in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley. Judge Miller’s place, it was called. It stood back from the road, half hidden among the trees, through which glimpses could be caught of the 15

wide cool veranda that ran around its four sides. The house was approached by gravelled driveways which wound about through wide-spreading lawns and under the interlacing boughs of tall poplars. At 5 the rear things were on even a more spacious scale than at the front. There were great stables, where a dozen grooms and boys held forth, rows of vine-clad servants' cottages, an endless and orderly array of outhouses, long grape arbors, green pastures, or 10 chards, and berry patches. Then there was the pumping plant for the artesian well, and the big cement tank where Judge Miller's boys took their morning plunge and kept cool in the hot afternoon.

And over this great demesne^o Buck ruled. Here 15 he was born, and here he had lived the four years of his life. It was true, there were other dogs. There could not but be other dogs on so vast a place, but they did not count. They came and went, resided in the populous kennels, or lived obscurely in 20 the recesses of the house after the fashion of Toots, the Japanese pug, or Ysabel, the Mexican hairless, — strange creatures that rarely put nose out of doors or set foot to ground. On the other hand, there were the fox terriers, a score of them at least, who yelped 25 fearful promises at Toots and Ysabel looking out of the windows at them and protected by a legion of housemaids armed with brooms and mops.

But Buck was neither house-dog nor kennel-dog. The whole realm was his. He plunged into the 30 swimming tank or went hunting with the Judge's

sons; he escorted Mollie and Alice, the Judge's daughters, on long twilight or early morning rambles; on wintry nights he lay at the Judge's feet before the roaring library fire; he carried the Judge's grandsons on his back, or rolled them in the grass, and 5 guarded their footsteps through wild adventures down to the fountain in the stable yard, and even beyond, where the paddocks were, and the berry patches. Among the terriers he stalked imperiously, and Toots and Ysabel he utterly ignored, for he was 10 king, — king over all creeping, crawling, flying things of Judge Miller's place, humans included.

His father, Elmo, a huge St. Bernard, had been the Judge's inseparable companion, and Buck bid fair to follow in the way of his father. He was not 15 so large, — he weighed only one hundred and forty pounds, — for his mother, Shep, had been a Scotch shepherd dog. Nevertheless, one hundred and forty pounds, to which was added the dignity that comes of good living and universal respect, enabled him to carry 20 himself in right royal fashion. During the four years since his puppyhood he had lived the life of a sated aristocrat; he had a fine pride in himself, was ever a trifle egotistical, as country gentlemen sometimes become because of their insular situation. But he had 25 saved himself by not becoming a mere pampered house-dog. Hunting and kindred outdoor delights had kept down the fat and hardened his muscles; and to him, as to the cold-tubbing races, the love of water had been a tonic and a health preserver.

And this was the manner of dog Buck was in the fall of 1897, when the Klondike strike° dragged men from all the world into the frozen North. But Buck did not read the newspapers, and he did not know that 5 Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was an undesirable acquaintance. Manuel had one besetting sin. He loved to play Chinese lottery. Also, in his gambling, he had one besetting weakness — faith in a system°; and this made his damnation certain. For 10 to play a system requires money, while the wages of a gardener's helper do not lap over the needs of a wife and numerous progeny.

The Judge was at a meeting of the Raisin Growers' Association, and the boys were busy organizing an 15 athletic club, on the memorable night of Manuel's treachery. No one saw him and Buck go off through the orchard on what Buck imagined was merely a stroll. And with the exception of a solitary man, no one saw them arrive at the little flag station known as 20 College Park. This man talked with Manuel, and money chinked between them.

"You might wrap up the goods before you deliver 'm," the stranger said gruffly, and Manuel doubled a piece of stout rope around Buck's neck under the collar. 25 "Twist it, an' you'll choke 'm plentee," said Manuel, and the stranger grunted a ready affirmative.

Buck had accepted the rope with quiet dignity. To be sure, it was an unwonted performance: but he had learned to trust in men he knew, and to give 30 them credit for a wisdom that outreached his own.

But when the ends of the rope were placed in the stranger's hands, he growled menacingly. He had merely intimated his displeasure, in his pride believing that to intimate was to command. But to his surprise the rope tightened around his neck,⁵ shutting off his breath. In quick rage he sprang at the man, who met him halfway, grappled him close by the throat, and with a deft twist threw him over on his back. Then the rope tightened mercilessly, while Buck struggled in a fury, his tongue lolling out¹⁰ of his mouth and his great chest panting futilely. Never in all his life had he been so vilely treated, and never in all his life had he been so angry. But his strength ebbed, his eyes glazed, and he knew nothing when the train was flagged and the two men threw¹⁵ him into the baggage car.

The next he knew, he was dimly aware that his tongue was hurting and that he was being jolted along in some kind of a conveyance. The hoarse shriek of a locomotive whistling a crossing told him²⁰ where he was. He had travelled too often with the Judge not to know the sensation of riding in a baggage car. He opened his eyes, and into them came the unbridled anger of a kidnapped king. The man sprang for his throat, but Buck was too quick for him. His²⁵ jaws closed on the hand, nor did they relax till his senses were choked out of him once more.

“Yep, has fits,” the man said, hiding his mangled hand from the baggageman, who had been attracted by the sounds of struggle. “I’m takin’ ‘m up for the³⁰

boss to 'Frisco. A crack dog-doctor there thinks that he can cure 'm."

Concerning that night's ride the man spoke most eloquently for himself, in a little shed, back of a saloon 5 on the San Francisco water front.

"All I get is fifty for it," he grumbled, "an' I wouldn't do it over for a thousand, cold cash."

His hand was wrapped in a bloody handkerchief, and the right trouser leg was ripped from knee to 10 ankle.

"How much did the other mug get?" the saloon-keeper demanded.

"A hundred," was the reply. "Wouldn't take a sou less, so help me."

15 "That makes a hundred and fifty," the saloon-keeper calculated; "and he's worth it, or I'm a square-head."

The kidnapper undid the bloody wrappings and looked at his lacerated hand. "If I don't get the 20 hydrophobia —"

"It'll be because you was born to hang," laughed the saloon-keeper. "Here, lend me a hand before you pull your freight," he added.

Dazed, suffering intolerable pain from throat and 25 tongue, with the life half throttled out of him, Buck attempted to face his tormentors. But he was thrown down and choked repeatedly, till they succeeded in filing the heavy brass collar from off his neck. Then the rope was removed, and he was flung into a cagelike 30 crate.

There he lay for the remainder of the weary night, nursing his wrath and wounded pride. He could not understand what it all meant. What did they want with him, these strange men? Why were they keeping him pent up in this narrow crate? He did not 5 know why, but he felt oppressed by the vague sense of impending calamity. Several times during the night he sprang to his feet when the shed door rattled open, expecting to see the Judge, or the boys at least. But each time it was the bulging face of the saloon-keeper 10 that peered in at him by the sickly light of a tallow candle. And each time the joyful bark that trembled in Buck's throat was twisted into a savage growl.

But the saloon-keeper let him alone, and in the morning four men entered and picked up the crate. 15 More tormentors, Buck decided, for they were evil-looking creatures, ragged and unkempt; and he stormed and raged at them through the bars. They only laughed and poked sticks at him, which he promptly assailed with his teeth till he realized that 20 that was what they wanted. Whereupon he lay down sullenly and allowed the crate to be lifted into a wagon. Then he, and the crate in which he was imprisoned, began a passage through many hands. Clerks in the express office took charge of him; he 25 was carted about in another wagon; a truck carried him, with an assortment of boxes and parcels, upon a ferry steamer; he was trucked off the steamer into a great railway depot, and finally he was deposited in an express car.

For two days and nights this express car was dragged along at the tail of shrieking locomotives; and for two days and nights Buck neither ate nor drank. In his anger he had met the first advances of the express 5 messengers with growls, and they had retaliated by teasing him. When he flung himself against the bars, quivering and frothing, they laughed at him and taunted him. They growled and barked like detestable dogs, mewed, and flapped their arms and crowed. It 10 was all very silly, he knew; but therefore the more outrage to his dignity, and his anger waxed and waxed. He did not mind the hunger so much, but the lack of water caused him severe suffering and fanned his wrath to fever pitch. For that matter, high-strung 15 and finely sensitive, the ill treatment had flung him into a fever, which was fed by the inflammation of his parched and swollen throat and tongue.

He was glad for one thing: the rope was off his neck. That had given them an unfair advantage; but now 20 that it was off, he would show them. They would never get another rope around his neck. Upon that he was resolved. For two days and nights he neither ate nor drank, and during those two days and nights of torment, he accumulated a fund of wrath that boded ill for whoever first fell foul of him. His eyes turned 25 blood-shot, and he was metamorphosed^o into a raging fiend. So changed was he that the Judge himself would not have recognized him; and the express messengers breathed with relief when they bundled 30 him off the train at Seattle.

Four men gingerly carried the crate from the wagon into a small, high-walled back yard. A stout man, with a red sweater that sagged generously at the neck, came out and signed the book for the driver. That was the man, Buck divined, the next tormentor, and 5 he hurled himself savagely against the bars. The man smiled grimly, and brought a hatchet and a club.

"You ain't going to take him out now?" the driver asked.

"Sure," the man replied, driving the hatchet into 10 the crate for a pry. There was an instantaneous scattering of the four men who had carried it in, and from safe perches on top the wall they prepared to watch the performance.

Buck rushed at the splintering wood, sinking his 15 teeth into it, surging and wrestling with it. Wherever the hatchet fell on the outside, he was there on the inside, snarling and growling, as furiously anxious to get out as the man in the red sweater was calmly intent on getting him out.

20

"Now, you red-eyed devil," he said, when he had made an opening sufficient for the passage of Buck's body. At the same time he dropped the hatchet and shifted the club to his right hand.

And Buck was truly a red-eyed devil, as he drew 25 himself together for the spring, hair bristling, mouth foaming, a mad glitter in his bloodshot eyes. Straight at the man he launched his one hundred and forty pounds of fury, surcharged with the pent passion of two days and nights. In mid air, just as his jaws were about to 30

close on the man, he received a shock that checked his body and brought his teeth together with an agonizing clip. He whirled over, fetching the ground on his back and side. He had never been struck by a 5 club in his life, and did not understand. With a snarl that was part bark and more scream he was again on his feet and launched into the air. And again the shock came and he was brought crushingly to the ground. This time he was aware that it was the 10 club, but his madness knew no caution. A dozen times he charged, and as often the club broke the charge and smashed him down.

After a particularly fierce blow, he crawled to his feet, too dazed to rush. He staggered limply about, 15 the blood flowing from nose and mouth and ears, his beautiful coat sprayed and flecked with bloody slaver. Then the man advanced and deliberately dealt him a frightful blow on the nose. All the pain he had endured was as nothing compared with the exquisite agony of 20 this. With a roar that was almost lionlike in its ferocity, he again hurled himself at the man. But the man, shifting the club from right to left, coolly caught him by the under jaw, at the same time wrenching downward and backward. Buck described a complete 25 circle in the air, and half of another, then crashed to the ground on his head and chest.

For the last time he rushed. The man struck the shrewd blow he had purposely withheld for so long, and Buck crumpled up and went down, knocked utterly 30 senseless.

"He's no slouch at dog-breakin', that's wot I say," one of the men on the wall cried enthusiastically.

"Druther break cayuses^o any day, and twice on Sundays," was the reply of the driver, as he climbed on the wagon and started the horses. 5

Buck's senses came back to him, but not his strength. He lay where he had fallen, and from there he watched the man in the red sweater.

"Answers to the name of Buck," the man soliloquized,^o quoting from the saloon-keeper's letter which 10 had announced the consignment of the crate and contents. "Well, Buck, my boy," he went on in a genial voice, "we've had our little ruction, and the best thing we can do is to let it go at that. You've learned your place, and I know mine. Be a good dog and all'll 15 go well and the goose hang high. Be a bad dog, and I'll whale the stuffin' outa you. Understand?"

As he spoke he fearlessly patted the head he had so mercilessly pounded, and though Buck's hair involuntarily bristled at touch of the hand, he endured 20 it without protest. When the man brought him water, he drank eagerly, and later bolted a generous meal of raw meat, chunk by chunk, from the man's hand.

He was beaten (he knew that); but he was not broken. He saw, once for all, that he stood no chance 25 against a man with a club. He had learned the lesson, and in all his after life he never forgot it. That club was a revelation. It was his introduction to the reign of primitive law,^o and he met the introduction halfway. The facts of life took on a fiercer aspect; and while he 30

faced that aspect uncowed, he faced it with all the latent cunning of his nature aroused. As the days went by, other dogs came, in crates and at the ends of ropes, some docilely, and some raging and roaring as 5 he had come; and, one and all, he watched them pass under the dominion of the man in the red sweater. Again and again, as he looked at each brutal performance, the lesson was driven home to Buck: a man with a club was a lawgiver, a master to be obeyed, 10 though not necessarily conciliated.^o Of this last Buck was never guilty, though he did see beaten dogs that fawned upon the man, and wagged their tails, and licked his hand. Also he saw one dog, that would neither conciliate nor obey, finally killed in the struggle 15 for mastery.

Now and again men came, strangers, who talked excitedly, wheedlingly, and in all kinds of fashions to the man in the red sweater. And at such times that money passed between them the strangers took 20 one or more of the dogs away with them. Buck wondered where they went, for they never came back; but the fear of the future was strong upon him, and he was glad each time when he was not selected.

Yet his time came, in the end, in the form of a 25 little weazened man who spat broken English and many strange and uncouth exclamations which Buck could not understand.

“Sacredam!” he cried, when his eyes lit upon Buck. “Dat one dam bully dog! Eh? How moch?”
30 “Three hundred, and a present at that,” was the

prompt reply of the man in the red sweater. "And seein' it's government money, you ain't got no kick coming, eh, Perrault?"

Perrault grinned. Considering that the price of dogs had been boomed skyward by the unwonted demand, it was not an unfair sum for so fine an animal. The Canadian Government would be no loser, nor would its despatches travel the slower. Perrault knew dogs, and when he looked at Buck he knew that he was one in a thousand — "One in ten t'ousand," he commented mentally.

Buck saw money pass between them, and was not surprised when Curly, a good-natured Newfoundland, and he were led away by the little weazened man. That was the last he saw of the man in the red sweater, and as Curly and he looked at receding Seattle from the deck of the *Narwhal*, it was the last he saw of the warm Southland. Curly and he were taken below by Perrault and turned over to a black-faced giant called François. Perrault was a French-Canadian, and swarthy^o; but François was a French-Canadian half-breed,^o and twice as swarthy. They were a new kind of men to Buck (of which he was destined to see many more), and while he developed no affection for them, he none the less grew honestly to respect them. He speedily learned that Perrault and François were fair men, calm and impartial in administering justice, and too wise in the way of dogs to be fooled by dogs.

In the 'tween-decks^o of the *Narwhal*, Buck and 30

Curly joined two other dogs. One of them was a big, snow-white fellow from Spitzbergen° who had been brought away by a whaling captain, and who had later accompanied a Geological Survey into the Barrens.

5 He was friendly, in a treacherous sort of way, smiling into one's face the while he meditated some underhand trick, as, for instance, when he stole from Buck's food at the first meal. As Buck sprang to punish him, the lash of François's whip sang through 10 the air, reaching the culprit first; and nothing remained to Buck but to recover the bone. That was fair of François, he decided, and the half-breed began his rise in Buck's estimation.

The other dog made no advances, nor received 15 any; also, he did not attempt to steal from the newcomers. He was a gloomy, morose fellow, and he showed Curly plainly that all he desired was to be left alone, and further, that there would be trouble if he were not left alone. "Dave" he was called, and 20 he ate and slept, or yawned between times, and took interest in nothing, not even when the *Narwhal* crossed Queen Charlotte Sound and rolled and pitched and bucked° like a thing possessed.° When Buck and 25 Curly grew excited, half wild with fear, he raised his head as though annoyed, favored them with an incurious glance, yawned, and went to sleep again.

Day and night the ship throbbed to the tireless pulse of the propeller, and though one day was very like another, it was apparent to Buck that the weather 30 was steadily growing colder. At last, one morning,

the propeller was quiet, and the *Narwhal* was pervaded with an atmosphere of excitement. He felt it, as did the other dogs, and knew that a change was at hand. François leashed them and brought them on deck. At the first step upon the cold surface, Buck's feet 5 sank into a white mushy something very like mud. He sprang back with a snort. More of this white stuff was falling through the air. He shook himself, but more of it fell upon him. He sniffed it curiously, then licked some up on his tongue. It bit like fire, and 10 the next instant was gone. This puzzled him. He tried it again, with the same result. The onlookers laughed uproariously, and he felt ashamed, he knew not why, for it was his first snow.

II

THE LAW OF CLUB AND FANG

BUCK's first day on the Dyea beach was like a nightmare. Every hour was filled with shock and surprise. He had been suddenly jerked from the heart of civilization and flung into the heart of things primordial. 5 No lazy, sunkissed life was this, with nothing to do but loaf and be bored. Here was neither peace, nor rest, nor a moment's safety. All was confusion and action, and every moment life and limb were in peril. There was imperative need to be constantly alert; 10 for these dogs and men were not town dogs and men. They were savages, all of them, who knew no law but the law of club and fang.

He had never seen dogs fight as these wolfish creatures fought, and his first experience taught him an 15 unforgettable lesson. It is true, it was a vicarious experience,° else he would not have lived to profit by it. Curly was the victim. They were camped near the log store, where she, in her friendly way, made advances to a husky dog the size of a fullgrown 20 wolf, though not half so large as she. There was no warning, only a leap in like a flash, a metallic clip of

teeth, a leap out equally swift, and Curly's face was ripped open from eye to jaw.

It was the wolf manner of fighting, to strike and leap away; but there was more to it than this. Thirty or forty huskies^o ran to the spot and surrounded the 5 combatants in an intent and silent circle. Buck did not comprehend that silent intentness, nor the eager way with which they were licking their chops. Curly rushed her antagonist, who struck again and leaped aside. He met her next rush with his chest, in a 10 peculiar fashion that tumbled her off her feet. She never regained them. This was what the onlooking huskies had waited for. They closed in upon her, snarling and yelping, and she was buried, screaming with agony, beneath the bristling mass of bodies. 15

So sudden was it, and so unexpected, that Buck was taken aback. He saw Spitz run out his scarlet tongue in a way he had of laughing; and he saw François, swinging an axe, spring into the mess of dogs. Three men with clubs were helping him to scatter them. It did not take long. Two minutes from the time Curly went down, the last of her assailants were clubbed off. But she lay there limp and lifeless in the bloody, trampled snow, almost literally torn to pieces, the swart^o half-breed standing over her and 25 cursing horribly. The scene often came back to Buck to trouble him in his sleep. So that was the way. No fairplay. Once down, that was the end of you. Well, he would see to it that he never went down. Spitz ran out his tongue and laughed again, and from that 30

moment Buck hated him with a bitter and deathless hatred.

Before he had recovered from the shock caused by the tragic passing of Curly, he received another shock. 5 François fastened upon him an arrangement of straps and buckles. It was a harness, such as he had seen the grooms put on the horses at home. And as he had seen horses work, so he was set to work, hauling François on a sled to the forest that fringed the valley, 10 and returning with a load of firewood. Though his dignity was sorely hurt by thus being made a draught animal, he was too wise to rebel. He buckled down with a will and did his best, though it was all new and strange. François was stern, demanding instant obedience, and by virtue of his whip receiving instant obedience; while Dave, who was an experienced wheeler,^o nipped Buck's hind quarters whenever he was in error. Spitz was the leader, likewise experienced, and while he could not always get at Buck, he growled sharp 15 reproach now and again, or cunningly threw his weight in the traces to jerk Buck into the way he should go. Buck learned easily, and under the combined tuition of his two mates and François made remarkable progress. Ere they returned to camp he knew enough 20 to stop at "ho," to go ahead at "mush," to swing wide on the bends, and to keep clear of the wheeler when the loaded sled shot downhill at their heels. 25

"T'ree vair' good dogs," François told Perrault. "Dat Buck, heem pool lak hell. I tich heem queek 30 as anyt'ing."

By afternoon, Perrault, who was in a hurry to be on the trail with his despatches, returned with two more dogs. "Billee" and "Joe" he called them, two brothers, and true huskies both. Sons of the one mother though they were, they were as different as 5 day and night. Billee's one fault was his excessive good nature, while Joe was the very opposite, sour and introspective,^o with a perpetual snarl and a malignant^o eye. Buck received them in comradely fashion, Dave ignored them, while Spitz proceeded to thrash first 10 one and then the other. Billee wagged his tail appealingly,^o turned to run when he saw that appeasement was of no avail, and cried (still appealingly) when Spitz's sharp teeth scored his flank. But no matter how Spitz circled, Joe whirled around on his heels to face 15 him, mane bristling, ears laid back, lips writhing and snarling, jaws clipping together as fast as he could snap, and eyes diabolically gleaming — the incarnation of belligerent fear.^o So terrible was his appearance that Spitz was forced to forego disciplining him; but 20 to cover his own discomfiture he turned upon the inoffensive and wailing Billee and drove him to the confines of the camp.

By evening Perrault secured another dog, an old husky, long and lean and gaunt, with a battle-scarred 25 face and a single eye which flashed a warning of prowess that commanded respect. He was called Sol-leks, which means the Angry One. Like Dave, he asked nothing, gave nothing, expected nothing; and when he marched slowly and deliberately into their midst, 30

even Spitz left him alone. He had one peculiarity which Buck was unlucky enough to discover. He did not like to be approached on his blind side. Of this offence Buck was unwittingly guilty, and the first 5 knowledge he had of his indiscretion was when Sol-leks whirled upon him and slashed his shoulder to the bone for three inches up and down. Forever after Buck avoided his blind side, and to the last of their comradeship had no more trouble. His only apparent ambition, 10 like Dave's, was to be left alone; though, as Buck was afterward to learn, each of them possessed one other and even more vital ambition.

That night Buck faced the great problem of sleeping. The tent, illumined by a candle, glowed warmly 15 in the midst of the white plain; and when he, as a matter of course, entered it, both Perrault and François bombarded him with curses and cooking utensils, till he recovered from his consternation and fled ignominiously^o into the outer cold. A chill wind was blowing 20 that nipped him sharply and bit with especial venom into his wounded shoulder. He lay down on the snow and attempted to sleep, but the frost soon drove him shivering to his feet. Miserable and disconsolate,^o he wandered about among the many tents, only to 25 find that one place was as cold as another. Here and there savage dogs rushed upon him, but he bristled his neck-hair and snarled (for he was learning fast), and they let him go his way unmolested.

Finally an idea came to him. He would return 30 and see how his own team-mates were making out.

To his astonishment, they had disappeared. Again he wandered about through the great camp, looking for them, and again he returned. Were they in the tent? No, that could not be, else he would not have been driven out. Then where could they possibly be? 5 With drooping tail and shivering body, very forlorn indeed, he aimlessly circled the tent. Suddenly the snow gave way beneath his fore legs and he sank down. Something wriggled under his feet. He sprang back, bristling and snarling, fearful of the unseen and un- 10 known. But a friendly little yelp reassured him, and he went back to investigate. A whiff of warm air ascended to his nostrils, and there, curled up under the snow in a snug ball, lay Billee. He whined placatingly,° squirmed and wriggled to show his good 15 will and intentions, and even ventured, as a bribe for peace, to lick Buck's face with his warm wet tongue.

Another lesson. So that was the way they did it, eh? Buck confidently selected a spot, and with much fuss and waste effort proceeded to dig a hole for himself. 20 In a trice the heat from his body filled the confined space and he was asleep. The day had been long and arduous, and he slept soundly and comfortably, though he growled and barked and wrestled with bad dreams.

Nor did he open his eyes till roused by the noises of 25 the waking camp. At first he did not know where he was. It had snowed during the night and he was completely buried. The snow walls pressed him on every side, and a great surge of fear swept through him — the fear of the wild thing for the trap. It was 30

a token that he was harking back through his own life to the lives of his forbears^o; for he was a civilized dog, an unduly civilized^o dog, and of his own experience knew no trap and so could not of himself fear it.
5 The muscles of his whole body contracted spasmodically and instinctively, the hair on his neck and shoulders stood on end, and with a ferocious snarl he bounded straight up into the blinding day, the snow flying about him in a flashing cloud. Ere he landed 10 on his feet, he saw the white camp spread out before him and knew where he was and remembered all that had passed from the time he went for a stroll with Manuel to the hole he had dug for himself the night before.

15 A shout from François hailed his appearance. "Wot I say?" the dog-driver cried to Perrault. "Dat Buck for sure learn queek as anyt'ing."

Perrault nodded gravely. As courier^o for the Canadian Government, bearing important despatches, 20 he was anxious to secure the best dogs, and he was particularly gladdened by the possession of Buck.

Three more huskies were added to the team inside an hour, making a total of nine, and before another quarter of an hour had passed they were in harness 25 and swinging up the trail toward the Dyea Cañon. Buck was glad to be gone, and though the work was hard he found he did not particularly despise it. He was surprised at the eagerness which animated the whole team, and which was communicated to him; 30 but still more surprising was the change wrought in

Dave and Sol-leks. They were new dogs, utterly transformed by the harness. All passiveness and unconcern had dropped from them. They were alert and active, anxious that the work should go well, and fiercely irritable with whatever, by delay or confusion,⁵ retarded that work. The toil of the traces seemed the supreme expression of their being, and all that they lived for and the only thing in which they took delight.

Dave was wheeler or sled dog, pulling in front of him was Buck, then came Sol-leks; the rest of the team was strung out ahead, single file, to the leader, which position was filled by Spitz.

Buck had been purposely placed between Dave and Sol-leks so that he might receive instruction. Apt scholar that he was, they were equally apt teachers,¹⁵ never allowing him to linger long in error, and enforcing their teaching with their sharp teeth. Dave was fair and very wise. He never nipped Buck without cause, and he never failed to nip him when he stood in need of it. As François's whip backed him up, Buck found it ²⁰ to be cheaper to mend his ways than to retaliate. Once, during a brief halt, when he got tangled in the traces and delayed the start, both Dave and Sol-leks flew at him and administered a sound trouncing. The resulting tangle was even worse, but Buck took good ²⁵ care to keep the traces clear thereafter; and ere the day was done, so well had he mastered his work, his mates about ceased nagging him. François's whip snapped less frequently, and Perrault even honored Buck by lifting up his feet and carefully examining them. 30

It was a hard day's run, up the Cañon, through Sheep Camp, past the Scales and the timber line, across glaciers and snowdrifts hundreds of feet deep, and over the great Chilcoot Divide, which stands between 5 the salt water and the fresh and guards forbiddingly the sad and lonely North. They made good time down the chain of lakes which fills the craters of extinct volcanoes, and late that night pulled into the huge camp at the head of Lake Bennett, where thousands 10 of gold-seekers were building boats against the breakup of the ice in the spring. Buck made his hole in the snow and slept the sleep of the exhausted just, but all too early was routed out in the cold darkness and harnessed with his mates to the sled.

15 That day they made forty miles, the trail being packed; but the next day, and for many days to follow, they broke their own trail, worked harder, and made poorer time. As a rule, Perrault travelled ahead of the team, packing the snow with webbed shoes to 20 make it easier for them. François, guiding the sled at the gee-pole, sometimes exchanged places with him, but not often. Perrault was in a hurry, and he prided himself on his knowledge of ice, which knowledge was indispensable, for the fall ice was very thin, and where 25 there was swift water, there was no ice at all.

Day after day, for days unending, Buck toiled in the traces. Always, they broke camp in the dark, and the first gray of dawn found them hitting the trail with fresh miles reeled off behind them. And 30 always they pitched camp after dark, eating their bit

of fish, and crawling to sleep into the snow. Buck was ravenous. The pound and a half of sun-dried salmon, which was his ration for each day, seemed to go nowhere. He never had enough, and suffered from perpetual hunger pangs. Yet the other dogs, because 5 they weighed less and were born to the life, received a pound only of the fish and managed to keep in good condition.

He swiftly lost the fastidiousness which had characterized his old life. A dainty eater, he found that 10 his mates, finishing first, robbed him of his unfinished ration. There was no defending it. While he was fighting off two or three, it was disappearing down the throats of the others. To remedy this, he ate as fast as they; and, so greatly did hunger compel him, he 15 was not above taking what did not belong to him. He watched and learned. When he saw Pike, one of the new dogs, a clever malingerer and thief, slyly steal a slice of bacon when Perrault's back was turned, he duplicated the performance the following day, getting 20 away with the whole chunk. A great uproar was raised, but he was unsuspected; while Dub, an awkward blunderer who was always getting caught, was punished for Buck's misdeed.

This first theft marked Buck as fit to survive in the 25 hostile Northland environment. It marked his adaptability, his capacity to adjust himself to changing conditions, the lack of which would have meant swift and terrible death. It marked, further, the decay or going to pieces of his moral nature, a vain thing and a 30

handicap in the ruthless struggle for existence. It was all well enough in the Southland, under the law of love and fellowship, to respect private property and personal feelings; but in the Northland, under the law 5 of club and fang, whoso took such things into account was a fool, and in so far as he observed them he would fail to prosper.

Not that Buck reasoned it out. He was fit, that was all, and unconsciously he accommodated himself to 10 the new mode of life. All his days, no matter what the odds, he had never run from a fight. But the club of the man in the red sweater had beaten into him a more fundamental and primitive code.^o Civilized, he could have died for a moral consideration, say the 15 defence of Judge Miller's riding-whip; but the completeness of his decivilization^o was now evidenced by his ability to flee from the defence of a moral consideration^o and so save his hide. He did not steal for joy of it, but because of the clamor of his stomach. He did 20 not rob openly, but stole secretly and cunningly, out of respect for club and fang. In short, the things he did were done because it was easier to do them than not to do them.

His development (or retrogression^o) was rapid. His 25 muscles became hard as iron, and he grew callous to all ordinary pain. He achieved an internal as well as external economy.^o He could eat anything, no matter how loathsome or indigestible; and, once eaten, the juices of his stomach extracted the last particle of 30 nutriment; and his blood carried it to the farthest

reaches of his body, building it into the toughest and stoutest of tissues. Sight and scent became remarkably keen, while his hearing developed such acuteness that in his sleep he heard the faintest sound and knew whether it heralded peace or peril. He learned to bite the ice 5 out with his teeth when it collected between his toes; and when he was thirsty and there was a thick scum of ice over the water hole, he would break it by rearing and striking it with stiff fore legs. His most conspicuous trait was an ability to scent the wind and 10 forecast it a night in advance. No matter how breathless the air when he dug his nest by tree or bank, the wind that later blew inevitably found him to leeward,^o sheltered and snug.

And not only did he learn by experience, but instincts 15 long dead became alive again. The domesticated generations fell from him. In vague ways he remembered back to the youth of the breed, to the time the wild dogs ranged in packs through the primeval forest and killed their meat as they ran it down. It was no 20 task for him to learn to fight with cut and slash and the quick wolf snap. In this manner had fought forgotten ancestors. They quickened the old life within him, and the old tricks which they had stamped into the heredity of the breed were his tricks. They came to 25 him without effort or discovery, as though they had been his always. And when, on the still cold nights, he pointed his nose at a star and howled long and wolf-like, it was his ancestors, dead and dust, pointing nose at star and howling down through the centuries and 30

through him. And his cadences^o were their cadences, the cadences which voiced their woe and what to them was the meaning of the stillness, and the cold, and dark.

5 Thus, as token of what a puppet thing life^o is, the ancient song surged through him and he came into his own again; and he came because men had found a yellow metal in the North, and because Manuel was a gardener's helper whose wages did not lap over the 10 needs^o of his wife and divers small copies of himself.

III

THE DOMINANT PRIMORDIAL BEAST

THE dominant primordial beast^o was strong in Buck, and under the fierce conditions of trail life it grew and grew. Yet it was a secret growth. His new-born cunning gave him poise and control. He was too busy adjusting himself to the new life to feel at ease,⁵ and not only did he not pick fights, but he avoided them whenever possible. A certain deliberateness characterized his attitude. He was not prone to rashness and precipitate action; and in the bitter hatred between him and Spitz he betrayed no impatience,¹⁰ shunned all offensive acts.

On the other hand, possibly because he divined in Buck a dangerous rival, Spitz never lost an opportunity of showing his teeth. He even went out of his way to bully Buck, striving constantly to start¹⁵ the fight which could end only in the death of one or the other.

Early in the trip this might have taken place had it not been for an unwonted accident. At the end of this day they made a bleak and miserable camp on²⁰ the shore of Lake Le Barge. Driving snow, a wind that cut like a white-hot knife, and darkness, had

forced them to grope for a camping place. They could hardly have fared worse. At their backs rose a perpendicular wall of rock, and Perrault and François were compelled to make their fire and spread their 5 sleeping robes on the ice of the lake itself. The tent they had discarded at Dyea in order to travel light. A few sticks of driftwood furnished them with a fire that thawed down through the ice and left them to eat supper in the dark.

10 Close in under the sheltering rock Buck made his nest. So snug and warm was it, that he was loath to leave it when François distributed the fish which he had first thawed over the fire. But when Buck finished his ration and returned, he found his 15 nest occupied. A warning snarl told him that the trespasser was Spitz. Till now Buck had avoided trouble with his enemy, but this was too much. The beast in him roared. He sprang upon Spitz with a fury which surprised them both, and Spitz particularly, 20 for his whole experience with Buck had gone to teach him that his rival was an unusually timid dog, who managed to hold his own only because of his great weight and size.

François was surprised, too, when they shot out 25 in a tangle from the disrupted nest and he divined the cause of the trouble. "A-a-ah!" he cried to Buck. "Gif it to heem, by Gar! Gif it to heem, the dirty t'eeef!"

Spitz was equally willing. He was crying with sheer 30 rage and eagerness as he circled back and forth for a

chance to spring in. Buck was no less eager, and no less cautious, as he likewise circled back and forth for the advantage. But it was then that the unexpected happened, the thing which projected their struggle for supremacy far into the future, past many a weary 5 mile of trail and toil.

An oath from Perrault, the resounding impact of a club upon a bony frame, and a shrill yelp of pain, heralded the breaking forth of pandemonium.^o The camp was suddenly discovered to be alive with skulking fury forms — starving huskies, four or five score of them, who had scented the camp from some Indian village. They had crept in while Buck and Spitz were fighting, and when the two men sprang among them with stout clubs they showed their teeth and 15 fought back. They were crazed by the smell of the food. Perrault found one with head buried in the grub-box. His club landed heavily on the gaunt ribs, and the grub-box was capsized on the ground. On the instant a score of the famished brutes were scram- 20 bling for the bread and bacon. The clubs fell upon them unheeded. They yelped and howled under the rain of blows, but struggled none the less madly till the last crumb had been devoured.

In the meantime the astonished team-dogs had 25 burst out of their nests only to be set upon by the fierce invaders. Never had Buck seen such dogs. It seemed as though their bones would burst through their skins. They were mere skeletons, draped loosely in draggled hides, with blazing eyes and slavered fangs.^o 30

But the hunger-madness made them terrifying, irresistible. There was no opposing them. The team-dogs were swept back against the cliff at the first onset. Buck was beset by three huskies, and in a trice his 5 head and shoulders were ripped and slashed. The din was frightful. Billee was crying as usual. Dave and Sol-leks, dripping blood from a score of wounds, were fighting bravely side by side. Joe was snapping like a demon. Once his teeth closed on the fore leg 10 of a husky, and he crunched down through the bone. Pike, the malingerer, leaped upon the crippled animal, breaking its neck with a quick flash of teeth and a jerk. Buck got a frothing adversary by the throat, and was sprayed with blood when his teeth 15 sank through the jugular. The warm taste of it in his mouth goaded him to greater fierceness. He flung himself upon another, and at the same time felt teeth sink into his own throat. It was Spitz, treacherously attacking from the side.

20 Perrault and François, having cleaned out their part of the camp, hurried to save their sled-dogs. The wild wave of famished beasts rolled back before them, and Buck shook himself free. But it was only for a moment. The two men were compelled to run 25 back to save the grub; upon which the huskies returned to the attack on the team. Billee, terrified into bravery, sprang through the savage circle and fled away over the ice. Pike and Dub followed on his heels, with the rest of the team behind. As Buck drew 30 himself together to spring after them, out of the tail

of his eye he saw Spitz rush upon him with the evident intention of overthrowing him. Once off his feet and under that mass of huskies, there was no hope for him. But he braced himself to the shock of Spitz's charge, then joined the flight out on the lake.

Later, the nine team-dogs gathered together and sought shelter in the forest. Though unpursued, they were in a sorry plight. There was not one who was not wounded in four or five places, while some were wounded grievously. Dub was badly injured in a hind leg; Dolly, the last husky added to the team at Dyea, had a badly torn throat; Joe had lost an eye; while Billee, the good-natured, with an ear chewed and rent to ribbons, cried and whimpered throughout the night. At daybreak they limped warily back to camp, to find the marauders gone and the two men in bad tempers. Fully half their grub supply was gone. The huskies had chewed through the sled lashings and canvas coverings. In fact, nothing, no matter how remotely eatable, had escaped them. They had eaten a pair of Perrault's moose-hide moccasins, chunks out of the leather traces, and even two feet of lash from the end of François's whip. He broke from a mournful contemplation of it to look over his wounded dogs.

"Ah, my frien's," he said softly, "mebbe it mek you mad dog, dose many bites. Mebbe all mad dog, sacredam! Wot you t'ink, eh, Perrault?"

The courier shook his head dubiously. With

four hundred miles of trail still between him and Dawson, he could ill afford to have madness break out among his dogs. Two hours of cursing and exertion got the harnesses into shape, and the wound-stiffened 5 team was under way, struggling painfully over the hardest part of the trail they had yet encountered, and for that matter, the hardest between them and Dawson.

The Thirty Mile River was wide open. Its wild 10 water defied the frost, and it was in the eddies only and in the quiet places that the ice held at all. Six days of exhausting toil were required to cover those thirty terrible miles. And terrible they were, for every foot of them was accomplished at the risk of 15 life to dog and man. A dozen times, Perrault, nosing the way, broke through the ice bridges, being saved by the long pole he carried, which he so held that it fell each time across the hole made by his body. But a cold snap was on, the thermometer registering 20 fifty below zero, and each time he broke through he was compelled for very life to build a fire and dry his garments.

Nothing daunted him. It was because nothing daunted him that he had been chosen for government 25 courier. He took all manner of risks, resolutely thrusting his little weazened face into the frost and struggling on from dim dawn to dark. He skirted the frowning shores on rim ice that bent and crackled under foot and upon which they dared not halt. Once, 30 the sled broke through, with Dave and Buck, and they

were half-frozen and all but drowned by the time they were dragged out. The usual fire was necessary to save them. They were coated solidly with ice, and the two men kept them on the run around the fire, sweating and thawing, so close that they were singed by the 5 flames.

At another time Spitz went through, dragging the whole team after him up to Buck, who strained backward with all his strength, his fore paws on the slippery edge and the ice quivering and snapping all 10 around. But behind him was Dave, likewise straining backward, and behind the sled was François, pulling till his tendons cracked.

Again, the rim ice broke away before and behind, and there was no escape except up the cliff. Perrault scaled it by a miracle, while François prayed for just that miracle; and with every thong and sled lashing and the last bit of harness rove into a long rope, the dogs were hoisted, one by one, to the cliff crest. François came up at last, after the sled 20 and load. Then came the search for a place to descend, which descent was ultimately made by the aid of the rope, and night found them back on the river with a quarter of a mile to the day's credit.

By the time they made the Hootalinqua and good 25 ice, Buck was played out. The rest of the dogs were in like condition; but Perrault, to make up lost time, pushed them late and early. The first day they covered thirty-five miles to the Big Salmon; the next day thirty-five more to the Little Salmon; the third 30

day forty miles, which brought them well up toward the Five Fingers.

Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the feet of the huskies. His had softened during the 5 many generations since the day his last wild ancestor was tamed by a cave-dweller or river man.^o All day long he limped in agony, and camp once made, lay down like a dead dog. Hungry as he was, he would not move to receive his ration of fish, which 10 François had to bring to him. Also, the dog-driver rubbed Buck's feet for half an hour each night after supper, and sacrificed the tops of his own moccasins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weazened face of 15 Perrault to twist itself into a grin one morning, when François forgot the moccasins and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air, and refused to budge without them. Later his feet grew hard to the trail, and the worn-out footgear was thrown 20 away.

At the Pelly one morning, as they were harnessing up, Dolly, who had never been conspicuous for anything, went suddenly mad. She announced her condition by a long, heart-breaking wolf howl that 25 sent every dog bristling with fear, then sprang straight for Buck. He had never seen a dog go mad, nor did he have any reason to fear madness; yet he knew that here was horror, and fled away from it in a panic. Straight away he raced, with Dolly, panting and 30 frothing, one leap behind; nor could she gain on him,

so great was his terror, nor could he leave her, so great was her madness. He plunged through the wooded breast of the island, flew down to the lower end, crossed a back channel filled with rough ice to another island, gained a third island, curved back to the main river, 5 and in desperation started to cross it. And all the time, though he did not look, he could hear her snarling just one leap behind. François called to him a quarter of a mile away and he doubled back, still one leap ahead, gasping painfully for air and putting all his 10 faith in that François would save him. The dog-driver held the axe poised in his hand, and as Buck shot past him the axe crashed down upon mad Dolly's head.

Buck staggered over against the sled, exhausted, 15 sobbing for breath, helpless. This was Spitz's opportunity. He sprang upon Buck, and twice his teeth sank into his unresisting foe and ripped and tore the flesh to the bone. Then François's lash descended, and Buck had the satisfaction of watching Spitz receive 20 the worst whipping as yet administered to any of the team.

"One devil, dat Spitz," remarked Perrault. "Some dam day heem keel dat Buck."

"Dat Buck two devils," was François's rejoinder. 25 "All de tam I watch dat Buck I know for sure. Lissen: some dam fine day heem get mad lak hell an' den heem chew dat Spitz all up an' spit heem out on de snow. Sure. I know."

From then on it was war between them. Spitz, 30

as lead-dog and acknowledged master of the team, felt his supremacy threatened by this strange Southland dog.. And strange Buck was to him, for of the many Southland dogs he had known, not one had 5 shown up worthily in camp and on trail. They were all too soft, dying under the toil, the frost, and starvation. Buck was the exception. He alone endured and prospered, matching the husky in strength, savagery, and cunning. Then he was a masterful dog, 10 and what made him dangerous was the fact that the club of the man in the red sweater had knocked all blind pluck and rashness out of his desire for mastery. He was preëminently cunning, and could bide his time with a patience that was nothing less than primitive. 15 It was inevitable that the clash for leadership should come. Buck wanted it. He wanted it because it was his nature, because he had been gripped tight by that nameless, incomprehensible pride of the trail and trace — that pride which holds dogs in 20 the toil to the last gasp, which lures them to die joyfully in the harness, and breaks their hearts if they are cut out of the harness. This was the pride of Dave as wheel-dog, of Sol-leks as he pulled with all his strength; the pride that laid hold of them at 25 break of camp, transforming them from sour and sullen brutes into straining, eager, ambitious creatures; the pride that spurred them on all day and dropped them at pitch of camp at night, letting them fall back into gloomy unrest and uncontent. This 30 was the pride that bore up Spitz and made him thrash

the sled-dogs who blundered and shirked in the traces or hid away at harness-up time in the morning. Likewise it was this pride that made him fear Buck as a possible lead-dog. And this was Buck's pride, too.

He openly threatened the other's leadership. He 5 came between him and the shirks he should have punished. And he did it deliberately. One night there was a heavy snowfall, and in the morning Pike, the mauler,^o did not appear. He was securely hidden in his nest under a foot of snow. François 10 called him and sought him in vain. Spitz was wild with wrath. He raged through the camp, smelling and digging in every likely place, snarling so frightfully that Pike heard and shivered in his hiding-place.

But when he was at last unearthed, and Spitz flew 15 at him to punish him, Buck flew, with equal rage, in between. So unexpected was it, and so shrewdly managed, that Spitz was hurled backward and off his feet. Pike, who had been trembling abjectly, took heart at this open mutiny, and sprang upon his over-20 thrown leader. Buck, to whom fairplay was a forgotten code, likewise sprang upon Spitz. But François, chuckling at the incident while unswerving in the administration of justice, brought his lash down upon Buck with all his might. This failed to drive 25 Buck from his prostrate rival, and the butt of the whip was brought into play. Half-stunned by the blow, Buck was knocked backward and the lash laid upon him again and again, while Spitz soundly punished the many times offending Pike.

In the days that followed, as Dawson grew closer and closer, Buck still continued to interfere between Spitz and the culprits; but he did it craftily, when François was not around. With the covert^o mutiny of Buck, a general insubordination sprang up and increased. Dave and Sol-leks were unaffected, but the rest of the team went from bad to worse. Things no longer went right. There was continual bickering and jangling. Trouble was always afoot, and at the bottom of it was Buck. He kept François busy, for the dog-driver was in constant apprehension of the life-and-death struggle between the two which he knew must take place sooner or later; and on more than one night the sounds of quarrelling and strife among the other dogs turned him out of his sleeping robe, fearful that Buck and Spitz were at it.

But the opportunity did not present itself, and they pulled into Dawson one dreary afternoon with the great fight still to come. Here were many men, and countless dogs, and Buck found them all at work. It seemed the ordained order of things that dogs should work. All day they swung up and down the main street in long teams, and in the night their jingling bells still went by. They hauled cabin logs and firewood, freighted up to the mines, and did all manner of work that horses did in the Santa Clara Valley. Here and there Buck met Southland dogs, but in the main they were the wild wolf husky breed. Every night, regularly, at nine, at twelve, at three, they lifted a

nocturnal song, a weird and eerie^o chant, in which it was Buck's delight to join.

With the aurora borealis^o flaming coldly overhead, or the stars leaping in the frost dance, and the land numb and frozen under its pall of snow, this song of 5 the huskies might have been the defiance of life, only it was pitched in minor key, with long-drawn wailings and half-sobs, and was more the pleading of life, the articulate travail of existence.^o It was an old song, old as the breed itself — one of the first songs of the 10 younger world in a day when songs were sad. It was invested with the woe of unnumbered generations, this plaint by which Buck was so strangely stirred. When he moaned and sobbed, it was with the pain of living that was of old the pain of his wild fathers, and the 15 fear and mystery of the cold and dark that was to them fear and mystery. And that he should be stirred by it marked the completeness with which he harked back through the ages of fire and roof to the raw beginnings of life in the howling ages. 20

Seven days from the time they pulled into Dawson, they dropped down the steep bank by the Barracks to the Yukon Trail, and pulled for Dyea and Salt Water. Perrault was carrying despatches if anything more urgent than those he had brought in; 25 also, the travel pride had gripped him, and he purposed to make the record trip of the year. Several things favored him in this. The week's rest had recuperated the dogs and put them in thorough trim. The trail they had broken into the country was packed hard by 30

later journeyers. And further, the police had arranged in two or three places deposits of grub for dog and man, and he was travelling light.

They made Sixty Mile, which is a fifty-mile run, on 5 the first day; and the second day saw them boomerang up the Yukon well on their way to Pelly. But such splendid running was achieved not without great trouble and vexation on the part of François. The insidious^o revolt led by Buck had destroyed the solidarity^o of the team. It no longer was as one dog leaping in the traces. The encouragement Buck gave the rebels led them into all kinds of petty misdemeanors. No more was Spitz a leader greatly to be feared. The old awe departed, and they grew equal to challenging 15 his authority. Pike robbed him of half a fish one night, and gulped it down under the protection of Buck. Another night Dub and Joe fought Spitz and made him forego the punishment they deserved. And even Billee, the good-natured, was less good-na-20 tured, and whined not half so placatingly as in former days. Buck never came near Spitz without snarling and bristling menacingly. In fact, his conduct approached that of a bully, and he was given to swaggering up and down before Spitz's very nose.

25 The breaking down of discipline likewise affected the dogs in their relations with one another. They quarrelled and bickered^o more than ever among themselves, till at times the camp was a howling bedlam. Dave and Sol-leks alone were unaltered, 30 though they were made irritable by the unending

squabbling. François swore strange barbarous oaths, and stamped the snow in futile rage, and tore his hair. His lash was always singing among the dogs, but it was of small avail. Directly his back was turned they were at it again. He backed up Spitz with his 5 whip, while Buck backed up the remainder of the team. François knew he was behind all the trouble, and Buck knew he knew; but Buck was too clever ever again to be caught red-handed. He worked faithfully in the harness, for the toil had become a 10 delight to him; yet it was a greater delight slyly to precipitate a fight amongst his mates and tangle the traces.

At the mouth of the Tahkeena, one night after supper, Dub turned up a snowshoe rabbit, blundered 15 it, and missed. In a second the whole team was in full cry. A hundred yards away was a camp of the Northwest Police, with fifty dogs, huskies all, who joined the chase. The rabbit sped down the river, turned off into a small creek, up the frozen bed of 20 which it held steadily. It ran lightly on the surface of the snow, while the dogs ploughed through by main strength. Buck led the pack, sixty strong, around bend after bend, but he could not gain. He lay down low to the race, whining eagerly, his splendid body 25 flashing forward, leap by leap, in the wan white moonlight. And leap by leap, like some pale frost wraith,^o the snowshoe rabbit flashed on ahead.

All that stirring of old instincts which at stated periods drives men out from the sounding cities to 30

forest and plain to kill things by chemically propelled leaden pellets, the blood lust, the joy to kill — all this was Buck's, only it was infinitely more intimate. He was ranging at the head of the pack, running the 5 wild thing down, the living meat, to kill with his own teeth and wash his muzzle to the eyes in warm blood.

There is an ecstasy^o that marks the summit of life, and beyond which life cannot rise. And such is the paradox^o of living, this ecstasy comes when one is 10 most alive, and it comes as a complete forgetfulness that one is alive. This ecstasy, this forgetfulness of living, comes to the artist, caught up and out of himself in a sheet of flame^o; it comes to the soldier, warmed on a stricken field and refusing quarter; and it 15 came to Buck, leading the pack, sounding the old wolf-cry, straining after the food that was alive and that fled swiftly before him through the moonlight. He was sounding the deeps of his nature, and of the parts of his nature that were deeper than he, going back into 20 the womb of Time.^o He was mastered by the sheer surging of life, the tidal wave of being, the perfect joy of each separate muscle, joint, and sinew in that it was everything that was not death, that it was aglow and rampant,^o expressing itself in movement, flying 25 exultantly^o under the stars and over the face of dead matter that did not move.

But Spitz, cold and calculating even in his supreme moods,^o left the pack and cut across a narrow neck of land where the creek made a long bend around. 30 Buck did not know of this, and as he rounded the

bend, the frost wraith of a rabbit still flitting before him, he saw another and larger frost wraith leap from the overhanging bank into the immediate path of the rabbit. It was Spitz. The rabbit could not turn, and as the white teeth broke its back in mid air it 5 shrieked as loudly as a stricken man may shriek. At sound of this, the cry of Life plunging down from Life's apex in the grip of Death, the full pack at Buck's heels raised a hell's chorus of delight.

Buck did not cry out. He did not check himself, 10 but drove in upon Spitz, shoulder to shoulder, so hard that he missed the throat. They rolled over and over in the powdery snow. Spitz gained his feet almost as though he had not been overthrown, slashing Buck down the shoulder and leaping clear. Twice his teeth 15 clipped together, like the steel jaws of a trap, as he backed away for better footing, with lean and lifting lips that writhed and snarled.

In a flash Buck knew it. The time had come. It was to the death. As they circled about, snarl-20 ing, ears laid back, keenly watchful for the advantage, the scene came to Buck with a sense of familiarity. He seemed to remember it all, — the white woods, and earth, and moonlight, and the thrill of battle. Over the whiteness and silence brooded a ghostly 25 calm. There was not the faintest whisper of air — nothing moved, not a leaf quivered, the visible breaths of the dogs rising slowly and lingering in the frosty air. They had made short work of the snowshoe rabbit, these dogs that were ill-tamed wolves; and 30

they were now drawn up in an expectant circle. They, too, were silent, their eyes only gleaming and their breaths drifting slowly upward. To Buck it was nothing new or strange, this scene of old time. It was as 5 though it had always been, the wonted^o way of things.

Spitz was a practised fighter. From Spitzbergen through the Arctic, and across Canada and the Barrens, he had held his own with all manner of dogs and achieved to mastery over them. Bitter rage was 10 his, but never blind rage. In passion to rend and destroy, he never forgot that his enemy was in like passion to rend and destroy. He never rushed till he was prepared to receive a rush; never attacked till he had first defended that attack.

15 In vain Buck strove to sink his teeth in the neck of the big white dog. Wherever his fangs struck for the softer flesh, they were countered by the fangs of Spitz. Fang clashed fang, and lips were cut and bleeding, but Buck could not penetrate his enemy's 20 guard. Then he warmed up and enveloped Spitz in a whirlwind of rushes. Time and time again he tried for the snow-white throat, where life bubbled near to the surface, and each time and every time Spitz slashed him and got away. Then Buck took to 25 rushing, as though for the throat, when, suddenly drawing back his head and curving in from the side, he would drive his shoulder at the shoulder of Spitz, as a ram by which to overthrow him. But instead, Buck's shoulder was slashed down each time as Spitz 30 leaped lightly away.

Spitz was untouched, while Buck was streaming with blood and panting hard. The fight was growing desperate. And all the while the silent and wolfish circle waited to finish off whichever dog went down. As Buck grew winded, Spitz took to rushing, and he 5 kept him staggering for footing. Once Buck went over, and the whole circle of sixty dogs started up; but he recovered himself, almost in mid air, and the circle sank down again and waited.

But Buck possessed a quality that made for 10 greatness — imagination. He fought by instinct,° but he could fight by head as well. He rushed, as though attempting the old shoulder trick, but at the last instant swept low to the snow and in. His teeth closed on Spitz's left fore leg. There was a crunch of 15 breaking bone, and the white dog faced him on three legs. Thrice he tried to knock him over, then repeated the trick and broke the right fore leg. Despite the pain and helplessness, Spitz struggled madly to keep up. He saw the silent circle, with gleaming eyes, loll-20 ing tongues, and silvery breaths drifting upward, closing in upon him as he had seen similar circles close in upon beaten antagonists in the past. Only this time he was the one who was beaten.

There was no hope for him. Buck was inexorable.° 25 Mercy was a thing reserved for gentler climes. He manoeuvred for the final rush. The circle had tightened till he could feel the breaths of the huskies on his flanks. He could see them, beyond Spitz and to either side, half crouching for the spring, their eyes 30

fixed upon him. A pause seemed to fall. Every animal was motionless as though turned to stone. Only Spitz quivered and bristled as he staggered back and forth, snarling with horrible menace, as though to 5 frighten off impending death. Then Buck sprang in and out; but while he was in, shoulder had at last squarely met shoulder. The dark circle became a dot on the moon-flooded snow as Spitz disappeared from view. Buck stood and looked on, the successful 10 champion, the dominant primordial beast who had made his kill and found it good.

IV

WHO HAS WON TO MASTERSHIP

“EH? Wot I say? I spik true w'en I say dat Buck two devils.”

This was François's speech next morning when he discovered Spitz missing and Buck covered with wounds. He drew him to the fire and by its light 5 pointed them out.

“Dat Spitz fight lak hell,” said Perrault, as he surveyed the gaping rips and cuts.

“An' dat Buck fight lak two hells,” was François's answer. “An' now we make good time. No more 10 Spitz, no more trouble, sure.”

While Perrault packed the camp outfit and loaded the sled, the dog-driver proceeded to harness the dogs. Buck trotted up to the place Spitz would have occupied as leader; but François, not noticing him, brought 15 Sol-leks to the coveted position. In his judgment, Sol-leks was the best lead-dog left. Buck sprang upon Sol-leks in a fury, driving him back and standing in his place.

“Eh? eh?” François cried, slapping his thighs 20 gleefully. “Look at dat Buck. Heem keel dat Spitz, heem t'ink to take de job.”

“Go ‘way, Chook!” he cried, but Buck refused to budge.

He took Buck by the scruff of the neck, and though the dog growled threateningly, dragged him to one side and replaced Sol-leks. The old dog did not like it, and showed plainly that he was afraid of Buck. François was obdurate, but when he turned his back, Buck again displaced Sol-leks, who was not at all unwilling to go.

10 François was angry. “Now, by Gar, I feex you!” he cried, coming back with a heavy club in his hand.

Buck remembered the man in the red sweater, and retreated slowly; nor did he attempt to charge in when Sol-leks was once more brought forward. But he 15 circled just beyond the range of the club, snarling with bitterness and rage; and while he circled he watched the club so as to dodge it if thrown by François, for he was become wise in the way of clubs.

The driver went about his work, and he called 20 to Buck when he was ready to put him in his old place in front of Dave. Buck retreated two or three steps. François followed him up, whereupon he again retreated. After some time of this, François threw down the club, thinking that Buck feared a thrashing. 25 But Buck was in open revolt. He wanted, not to escape a clubbing, but to have the leadership. It was his by right. He had earned it, and he would not be content with less.

Perrault took a hand. Between them they ran 30 him about for the better part of an hour. They

threw clubs at him. He dodged. They cursed him, and his fathers and mothers before him, and all his seed to come after him down to the remotest generation, and every hair on his body and drop of blood in his veins; and he answered curse with snarl and 5 kept out of their reach. He did not try to run away, but retreated around and around the camp, advertising plainly that when his desire was met, he would come in and be good.

François sat down and scratched his head. Per-10 rault looked at his watch and swore. Time was flying, and they should have been on the trail an hour gone. François scratched his head again. He shook it and grinned sheepishly^o at the courier, who shrugged his shoulders in sign that they were beaten. 15 Then François went up to where Sol-leks stood and called to Buck. Buck laughed, as dogs laugh, yet kept his distance. François unfastened Sol-leks's traces and put him back in his old place. The team stood harnessed to the sled in an unbroken line, ready 20 for the trail. There was no place for Buck save at the front. Once more François called, and once more Buck laughed and kept away.

"T'row down de club," Perrault commanded.

François complied, whereupon Buck trotted in, 25 laughing triumphantly, and swung around into position at the head of the team. His traces were fastened, the sled broken out, and with both men running they dashed out on to the river trail.

Highly as the dog-driver had forevalued Buck, 30

with his two devils, he found, while the day was yet young, that he had undervalued. At a bound Buck took up the duties of leadership; and where judgment was required, and quick thinking and quick acting, he showed himself the superior even of Spitz, of whom François had never seen an equal.

But it was in giving the law and making his mates live up to it, that Buck excelled. Dave and Sol-leks did not mind the change in leadership. It was none of their business. Their business was to toil, and toil mightily, in the traces. So long as that were not interfered with, they did not care what happened. Billee, the good-natured, could lead for all they cared, so long as he kept order. The rest of the team, however, had grown unruly during the last days of Spitz, and their surprise was great now that Buck proceeded to lick them into shape.

Pike, who pulled at Buck's heels, and who never put an ounce more of his weight against the breast-band than he was compelled to do, was swiftly and repeatedly shaken for loafing; and ere the first day was done he was pulling more than ever before in his life. The first night in camp, Joe, the sour one, was punished roundly—a thing that Spitz had never succeeded in doing. Buck simply smothered him by virtue of superior weight, and cut him up till he ceased snapping and began to whine for mercy.

The general tone of the team picked up immediately. It recovered its old-time solidarity, and once more the dogs leaped as one dog in the traces. At the

Rink Rapids two native huskies, Teek and Koonah, were added; and the celerity with which Buck broke them in took away François's breath.

"Nevaire such a dog as dat Buck!" he cried. "No, nevaire! Heem worth one t'ousan' dollair, by 5 Gar! Eh? Wot you say, Perrault?"

And Perrault nodded. He was ahead of the record then, and gaining day by day. The trail was in excellent condition, well packed and hard, and there was no new-fallen snow with which to contend. It 10 was not too cold. The temperature dropped to fifty below zero and remained there the whole trip. The men rode and ran by turn, and the dogs were kept on the jump, with but infrequent stoppages.

The Thirty Mile River was comparatively coated 15 with ice, and they covered in one day going out what had taken them ten days coming in. In one run they made a sixty-mile dash from the foot of Lake Le Barge to the White Horse Rapids. Across Marsh, Tagish, and Bennett (seventy miles of lakes), they flew so 20 fast that the man whose turn it was to run towed behind the sled at the end of a rope. And on the last night of the second week they topped White Pass and dropped down the sea slope with the lights of Skaguay and of the shipping at their feet.

25

It was a record run. Each day for fourteen days they had averaged forty miles. For three days Perrault and François threw chests^o up and down the main street of Skaguay and were deluged with invitations to drink, while the team was the constant centre of a 30

worshipful crowd of dog-busters and mushers.^o Then three or four western bad men aspired to clean out the town, were riddled like pepper-boxes for their pains, and public interest turned to other idols. Next came 5 official orders. François called Buck to him, threw his arms around him, wept over him. And that was the last of François and Perrault. Like other men, they passed out of Buck's life for good.

A Scotch half-breed took charge of him and his 10 mates, and in company with a dozen other dog-teams he started back over the weary trail to Dawson. It was no light running now, nor record time, but heavy toil each day, with a heavy load behind; for this was the mail train, carrying word from the world to the 15 men who sought gold under the shadow of the Pole.

Buck did not like it, but he bore up well to the work, taking pride in it after the manner of Dave and Sol-leks, and seeing that his mates, whether they prided in it or not, did their fair share. It 20 was a monotonous life, operating with machine-like regularity. One day was very like another. At a certain time each morning the cooks turned out, fires were built, and breakfast was eaten. Then, while some broke camp, others harnessed the dogs, 25 and they were under way an hour or so before the darkness fell which gave warning of dawn. At night, camp was made. Some pitched the flies, others cut firewood and pine boughs for the beds, and still others carried water or ice for the cooks. Also, the dogs were 30 fed. To them, this was the one feature of the day,

though it was good to loaf around, after the fish was eaten, for an hour or so with the other dogs, of which there were fivescore and odd. There were fierce fighters among them, but three battles with the fiercest brought Buck to mastery, so that when he bristled and showed 5 his teeth, they got out of his way.

Best of all, perhaps, he loved to lie near the fire, hind legs crouched under him, fore legs stretched out in front, head raised, and eyes blinking dreamily at the flames. Sometimes he thought of Judge 10 Miller's big house in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley, and of the cement swimming-tank, and Ysabel, the Mexican hairless, and Toots, the Japanese pug; but oftener he remembered the man in the red sweater, the death of Curly, the great fight with Spitz, and the 15 good things he had eaten or would like to eat. He was not homesick. The Sunland was very dim and distant, and such memories had no power over him. Far more potent were the memories of his heredity that gave things he had never seen before a seeming 20 familiarity; the instincts (which were but the memories of his ancestors become habits) which had lapsed^o in later days, and, still later, in him, quickened and became alive again.

Sometimes as he crouched there, blinking dreamily 25 at the flames, it seemed that the flames were of another fire, and that as he crouched by this other fire he saw another and different man from the half-breed cook before him. This other man was shorter of leg and longer of arm, with muscles that were stringy and 30

knotty rather than rounded and swelling. The hair of this man was long and matted, and his head slanted back under it from the eyes. He uttered strange sounds, and seemed very much afraid of the darkness, 5 into which he peered continually, clutching in his hand, which hung midway between knee and foot, a stick with a heavy stone made fast to the end. He was all but naked, a ragged and fire-scorched skin hanging part way down his back, but on his body there was 10 much hair. In some places, across the chest and shoulders and down the outside of the arms and thighs, it was matted into almost a thick fur. He did not stand erect, but with trunk inclined forward from the hips, on legs that bent at the knees. About 15 his body there was a peculiar springiness, or resiliency, almost catlike, and a quick alertness as of one who lived in perpetual fear of things seen and unseen.

At other times this hairy man squatted by the fire with head between his legs and slept. On such occasions 20 his elbows were on his knees, his hands clasped above his head as though to shed rain by the hairy arms. And beyond that fire, in the circling darkness, Buck could see many gleaming coals, two by two, always two by two, which he knew to be the eyes of 25 great beasts of prey. And he could hear the crashing of their bodies through the undergrowth, and the noises they made in the night. And dreaming there by the Yukon bank, with lazy eyes blinking at the fire, these sounds and sights of another world would make 30 the hair to rise along his back and stand on end across

his shoulders and up his neck, till he whimpered low and suppressedly, or growled softly, and the half-breed cook shouted at him, "Hey, you Buck, wake up!" Whereupon the other world would vanish and the real world come into his eyes, and he would get up 5 and yawn and stretch as though he had been asleep.

It was a hard trip, with the mail behind them, and the heavy work wore them down. They were short of weight and in poor condition when they made Dawson, and should have had a ten days' or a week's rest at 10 least. But in two days' time they dropped down the Yukon bank from the Barracks, loaded with letters for the outside. The dogs were tired, the drivers grumbling, and to make matters worse, it snowed every day. This meant a soft trail, greater friction 15 on the runners, and heavier pulling for the dogs; yet the drivers were fair through it all, and did their best for the animals.

Each night the dogs were attended to first. They ate before the drivers ate, and no man sought his sleep- 20 ing-robe till he had seen to the feet of the dogs he drove. Still, their strength went down. Since the beginning of the winter they had travelled eighteen hundred miles, dragging sleds the whole weary distance; and eighteen hundred miles will tell upon life of the tough- 25 est. Buck stood it, keeping his mates up to their work and maintaining discipline, though he too was very tired. Billee cried and whimpered regularly in his sleep each night. Joe was sourer than ever, and Sol-leks was unapproachable, blind side or other side. 30

But it was Dave who suffered most of all. Something had gone wrong with him. He became more morose and irritable, and when camp was pitched, at once made his nest, where his driver fed him. 5 Once out of the harness and down, he did not get on his feet again till harness-up time in the morning. Sometimes, in the traces, when jerked by a sudden stoppage of the sled, or by straining to start it, he would cry out with pain. The driver examined 10 him, but could find nothing. All the drivers became interested in his case. They talked it over at meal-time, and over their last pipes before going to bed, and one night they held a consultation. He was brought from his nest to the fire and was pressed and prodded 15 till he cried out many times. 'Something was wrong inside, but they could locate no broken bones, could not make it out.

By the time Cassiar Bar was reached, he was so weak that he was falling repeatedly in the traces. 20 The Scotch half-breed called a halt and took him out of the team, making the next dog, Sol-leks, fast to the sled. His intention was to rest Dave, letting him run free behind the sled. Sick as he was, Dave resented being taken out, grunting and growling while 25 the traces were unfastened, and whimpering broken-heartedly when he saw Sol-leks in the position he had held and served so long. For the pride of trace and trail was his, and, sick unto death, he could not bear that another dog should do his work.

30 When the sled started, he floundered in the soft

snow alongside the beaten trail, attacking Sol-leks with his teeth, rushing against him and trying to thrust him off into the soft snow on the other side, striving to leap inside his traces and get between him and the sled, and all the while whining and yelping 5 and crying with grief and pain. The half-breed tried to drive him away with the whip; but he paid no heed to the stinging lash, and the man had not the heart to strike harder. Dave refused to run quietly on the trail behind the sled, where the going was easy, but 10 continued to flounder alongside in the soft snow, where the going was most difficult, till exhausted. Then he fell, and lay where he fell, howling lugubriously as the long train of sleds churned by.

With the last remnant of his strength he managed 15 to stagger along behind till the train made another stop, when he floundered past the sleds to his own, where he stood alongside Sol-leks. His driver lingered a moment to get a light for his pipe from the man behind. Then he returned and started his dogs. 20 They swung out on the trail with remarkable lack of exertion, turned their heads uneasily, and stopped in surprise. The driver was surprised, too; the sled had not moved. He called his comrades to witness the sight. Dave had bitten through both of Sol-leks's 25 traces, and was standing directly in front of the sled in his proper place.

He pleaded with his eyes to remain there. The driver was perplexed. His comrades talked of how a dog could break its heart through being denied the 30

work that killed it, and recalled instances they had known, where dogs, too old for the toil, or injured, had died because they were cut out of the traces. Also, they held it a mercy, since Dave was to die 5 anyway, that he should die in the traces, heart-easy and content. So he was harnessed in again, and proudly he pulled as of old, though more than once he cried out involuntarily from the bite of his inward hurt. Several times he fell down and 10 was dragged in the traces, and once the sled ran upon him so that he limped thereafter in one of his hind legs.

But he held out till camp was reached, when his driver made a place for him by the fire. Morning 15 found him too weak to travel. At harness-up time he tried to crawl to his driver. By convulsive efforts he got on his feet, staggered, and fell. Then he wormed his way forward slowly toward where the harnesses were being put on his mates. He would 20 advance his fore legs and drag up his body with a sort of hitching movement, when he would advance his fore legs and hitch ahead again for a few more inches. His strength left him, and the last his mates saw of him he lay gasping in the snow and yearning^o 25 toward them. But they could hear him mournfully howling till they passed out of sight behind a belt of river timber.

Here the train was halted. The Scotch half-breed slowly retraced his steps to the camp they had left. 30 The men ceased talking. A revolver-shot rang out.

The man came back hurriedly. The whips snapped, the bells tinkled merrily, the sleds churned along the trail; but Buck knew, and every dog knew, what had taken place behind the belt of river trees.

V

THE TOIL OF TRACE AND TRAIL

THIRTY days from the time it left Dawson, the Salt Water Mail, with Buck and his mates at the fore, arrived at Skaguay. They were in a wretched state, worn out and worn down. Buck's one hundred and 5 forty pounds had dwindled to one hundred and fifteen. The rest of his mates, though lighter dogs, had relatively lost more weight than he. Pike, the malingerer, who, in his lifetime of deceit, had often successfully feigned a hurt leg, was now limping in earnest. Sol-leks was 10 limping, and Dub was suffering from a wrenched shoulder-blade.

They were all terribly footsore. No spring or rebound was left in them. Their feet fell heavily on the trail, jarring their bodies and doubling the fatigue 15 of a day's travel. There was nothing the matter with them except that they were dead tired. It was not the dead tiredness that comes through brief and excessive effort, from which recovery is a matter of hours; but it was the dead tiredness that comes through the 20 slow and prolonged strength drainage of months of toil. There was no power of recuperation left, no

reserve strength to call upon. It had been all used, the last least bit of it. Every muscle, every fibre, every cell, was tired, dead tired. And there was reason for it. In less than five months they had travelled twenty-five hundred miles, during the last eighteen hundred 5 of which they had had but five days' rest. When they arrived at Skaguay, they were apparently on their last legs. They could barely keep the traces taut, and on the down grades just managed to keep out of the way of the sled.

10

"Mush on, poor sore feets," the driver encouraged them as they tottered down the main street of Skaguay. "Dis is de las'. Den we get one long res'. Eh? For sure. One bully long res'."

The drivers confidently expected a long stopover. 15 Themselves, they had covered twelve hundred miles with two days' rest, and in the nature of reason and common justice they deserved an interval of loafing. But so many were the men who had rushed into the Klondike, and so many were the sweethearts, 20 wives, and kin that had not rushed in, that the congested mail was taking on Alpine proportions; also, there were official orders. Fresh batches of Hudson Bay dogs were to take the places of those worthless for the trail. The worthless ones were to be got rid of, and, 25 since dogs count for little against dollars, they were to be sold.

Three days passed, by which time Buck and his mates found how really tired and weak they were. Then, on the morning of the fourth day, two men 30

from the States came along and bought them, harness and all, for a song. The men addressed each other as "Hal" and "Charles." Charles was a middle-aged, lightish-colored man, with weak and watery eyes and a mustache that twisted fiercely and vigorously up, giving the lie to the limply drooping lip it concealed. Hal was a youngster of nineteen or twenty, with a big Colt's revolver and a hunting-knife strapped about him on a belt that fairly bristled with cartridges. This belt was the most salient thing about him. It advertised his callowness^o — a callowness sheer and unutterable. Both men were manifestly out of place, and why such as they should adventure the North is part of the mystery of things that passes understanding.

Buck heard the chaffering, saw the money pass between the man and the Government agent, and knew that the Scotch half-breed and the mail-train drivers were passing out of his life on the heels of Perrault and François and the others who had gone before. When driven with his mates to the new owners' camp, Buck saw a slipshod and slovenly affair, tent half stretched, dishes unwashed, everything in disorder; also, he saw a woman. "Mercedes" the men called her. She was Charles's wife and Hal's sister — a nice family party.

Buck watched them apprehensively as they proceeded to take down the tent and load the sled. There was a great deal of effort about their manner, but no businesslike method. The tent was rolled

into an awkward bundle three times as large as it should have been. The tin dishes were packed away unwashed. Mercedes continually fluttered in the way of her men and kept up an unbroken chattering of remonstrance and advice. When they put a clothes-⁵ sack on the front of the sled, she suggested it should go on the back; and when they had it put on the back, and covered it over with a couple of other bundles, she discovered overlooked articles which could abide nowhere else but in that very sack, and they unloaded ¹⁰ again.

Three men from a neighboring tent came out and looked on, grinning and winking at one another.

"You've got a right smart load as it is," said one of them; "and it's not me should tell you your business, ¹⁵ but I wouldn't tote that tent along if I was you."

"Undreamed of!" cried Mercedes, throwing up her hands in dainty dismay. "However in the world could I manage without a tent?"

"It's springtime, and you won't get any more cold ²⁰ weather," the man replied.

She shook her head decidedly, and Charles and Hal put the last odds and ends on top the mountainous load.

"Think it'll ride?" one of the men asked. ²⁵

"Why shouldn't it?" Charles demanded rather hotly.

"Oh, that's all right, that's all right," the man hastened meekly to say. "I was just a-wonderin', that's all. It seemed a mite top-heavy." ³⁰

Charles turned his back and drew the lashings down as well as he could, which was not in the least well.

“An’ of course the dogs can hike along all day with 5 that contraption behind them,” affirmed a second of the men.

“Certainly,” said Hal, with freezing politeness, taking hold of the gee-pole with one hand and swinging his whip from the other. “Mush!” he shouted. 10 “Mush on there!”

The dogs sprang against the breast-bands, strained hard for a few moments, then relaxed. They were unable to move the sled.

“The lazy brutes, I’ll show them,” he cried, 15 paring to lash out at them with the whip.

But Mercedes interfered, crying, “Oh, Hal, you mustn’t,” as she caught hold of the whip and wrenched it from him. “The poor dears! Now you must promise you won’t be harsh with them for the rest of 20 the trip, or I won’t go a step.”

“Precious lot you know about dogs,” her brother sneered; “and I wish you’d leave me alone. They’re lazy, I tell you, and you’ve got to whip them to get anything out of them. That’s their way. You ask 25 any one. Ask one of those men.”

Mercedes looked at them imploringly, untold repugnance at sight of pain written in her pretty face.

“They’re weak as water, if you want to know,” came the reply from one of the men. “Plum tuckered out, 30 that’s what’s the matter. They need a rest.”

"Rest be blanked," said Hal, with his beardless lips; and Mercedes said, "Oh!" in pain and sorrow at the oath.

But she was a clannish^o creature, and rushed at once to the defence of her brother. "Never mind that man," she said pointedly. "You're driving our dogs, and you do what you think best with them."

Again Hal's whip fell upon the dogs. They threw themselves against the breast-bands, dug their feet into the packed snow, got down low to it, and put 10 forth all their strength. The sled held as though it were an anchor. After two efforts, they stood still, panting. The whip was whistling savagely, when once more Mercedes interfered. She dropped on her knees before Buck, with tears in her eyes, and put her arms 15 around his neck.

"You poor, poor dears," she cried sympathetically, "why don't you pull hard? — then you wouldn't be whipped." Buck did not like her, but he was feeling too miserable to resist her, taking it as part of the 20 day's miserable work.

One of the onlookers, who had been clenching his teeth to suppress hot speech, now spoke up: —

"It's not that I care a whoop what becomes of you, but for the dogs' sakes I just want to tell you, 25 you can help them a mighty lot by breaking out that sled. The runners are froze fast. Throw your weight against the gee-pole, right and left, and break it out."

A third time the attempt was made, but this time, 30

following the advice, Hal broke out the runners which had been frozen to the snow. The overloaded and unwieldy sled forged ahead, Buck and his mates struggling frantically under the rain of blows. A 5 hundred yards ahead the path turned and sloped steeply into the main street. It would have required an experienced man to keep the top-heavy sled upright, and Hal was not such a man. As they swung on the turn the sled went over, spilling half its load through 10 the loose lashings. The dogs never stopped. The lightened sled bounded on its side behind them. They were angry because of the ill treatment they had received and the unjust load. Buck was raging. He broke into a run, the team following his lead. Hal 15 cried "Whoa! whoa!" but they gave no heed. He tripped and was pulled off his feet. The capsized sled ground over him, and the dogs dashed on up the street, adding to the gayety of Skaguay as they scattered the remainder of the outfit along its chief thoroughfare.

20 Kind-hearted citizens caught the dogs and gathered up the scattered belongings. Also, they gave advice. Half the load and twice the dogs, if they ever expected to reach Dawson, was what was said. Hal and his sister and brother-in-law listened unwillingly, pitched 25 tent, and overhauled the outfit. Canned goods were turned out that made men laugh, for canned goods on the Long Trail is a thing to dream about. "Blankets for a hotel," quoth one of the men who laughed and helped. "Half as many is too much; get rid of them. 30 Throw away that tent, and all those dishes, — who's

going to wash them, anyway? Good Lord, do you think you're travelling on a Pullman?"

And so it went, the inexorable elimination of the superfluous.⁹ Mercedes cried when her clothes-bags were dumped on the ground and article after article was thrown out. She cried in general, and she cried in particular over each discarded thing. She clasped hands about knees, rocking back and forth broken-heartedly. She averred she would not go an inch, not for a dozen Charleses. She appealed to everybody¹⁰ and to everything, finally wiping her eyes and proceeding to cast out even articles of apparel that were imperative necessities. And in her zeal, when she had finished with her own, she attacked the belongings of her men and went through them like a tornado. 15

This accomplished, the outfit, though cut in half, was still a formidable bulk. Charles and Hal went out in the evening and bought six Outside dogs. These, added to the six of the original team, and Teek and Koonah, the huskies obtained at the Rink Rapids²⁰ on the record trip, brought the team up to fourteen. But the Outside dogs, though practically broken in since their landing, did not amount to much. Three were short-haired pointers, one was a Newfoundland, and the other two were mongrels of indeterminate²⁵ breed. They did not seem to know anything, these newcomers. Buck and his comrades looked upon them with disgust, and though he speedily taught them their places and what not to do, he could not teach them what to do. They did not take kindly to trace³⁰

and trail. With the exception of the two mongrels, they were bewildered and spirit-broken by the strange savage environment in which they found themselves and by the ill treatment they had received. The two 5 mongrels were without spirit at all; bones were the only things breakable about them.

With the newcomers hopeless and forlorn, and the old team worn out by twenty-five hundred miles of continuous trail, the outlook was anything but 10 bright. The two men, however, were quite cheerful. And they were proud, too. They were doing the thing in style, with fourteen dogs. They had seen other sleds depart over the Pass for Dawson, or come in from Dawson, but never had they seen a sled with 15 so many as fourteen dogs. In the nature of Arctic travel there was a reason why fourteen dogs should not drag one sled, and that was that one sled could not carry the food for fourteen dogs. But Charles and Hal did not know this. They had worked the trip 20 out with a pencil, so much to a dog, so many dogs, so many days, Q. E. D.° Mercedes looked over their shoulders and nodded comprehensively,° it was all so very simple.

Late next morning Buck led the long team up the 25 street. There was nothing lively about it, no snap or go in him and his fellows. They were starting dead weary. Four times he had covered the distance between Salt Water and Dawson, and the knowledge that, jaded and tired, he was facing the same trail 30 once more, made him bitter. His heart was not in

the work, nor was the heart of any dog. The Outsides were timid and frightened, the Insides without confidence in their masters.

Buck felt vaguely that there was no depending upon these two men and the woman. They did not know 5 how to do anything, and as the days went by it became apparent that they could not learn. They were slack in all things, without order or discipline. It took them half the night to pitch a slovenly camp, and half the morning to break that camp and get the sled loaded 10 in fashion so slovenly that for the rest of the day they were occupied in stopping and rearranging the load. Some days they did not make ten miles. On other days they were unable to get started at all. And on no day did they succeed in making more than 15 half the distance used by the men as a basis in their dog-food computation.

It was inevitable that they should go short on dog-food. But they hastened it by overfeeding, bringing the day nearer when underfeeding would commence. 20 The Outside dogs, whose digestions had not been trained by chronic famine to make the most of little, had voracious appetites. And when, in addition to this, the worn-out huskies pulled weakly, Hal decided that the orthodox^o ration was too small. He doubled it. And 25 to cap it all, when Mercedes, with tears in her pretty eyes and a quaver in her throat, could not cajole him into giving the dogs still more, she stole from the fish-sacks and fed them slyly. But it was not food that Buck and the huskies needed, but rest. And though 30

they were making poor time, the heavy load they dragged sapped their strength severely.

Then came the underfeeding. Hal awoke one day to the fact that his dog-food was half gone and the 5 distance only quarter covered; further, that for love or money no additional dog-food was to be obtained. So he cut down even the orthodox ration and tried to increase the day's travel. His sister and brother-in-law seconded him; but they were frustrated by their 10 heavy outfit and their own incompetence. It was a simple matter to give the dogs less food; but it was impossible to make the dogs travel faster, while their own inability to get under way earlier in the morning prevented them from travelling longer hours. Not 15 only did they not know how to work dogs, but they did not know how to work themselves.

The first to go was Dub. Poor blundering thief that he was, always getting caught and punished, he had none the less been a faithful worker. His wrenched 20 shoulder-blade, untreated and unrested, went from bad to worse, till finally Hal shot him with the big Colt's revolver. It is a saying of the country that an Outside dog starves to death on the ration of the husky, so the six Outside dogs under Buck could do no less than die 25 on half the ration of the husky. The Newfoundland went first, followed by the three short-haired pointers, the two mongrels hanging more grittily on to life, but going in the end.

By this time all the amenities^o and gentlenesses of 30 the Southland had fallen away from the three people.

Shorn of its glamour^o and romance, Arctic travel became to them a reality too harsh for their manhood and womanhood. Mercedes ceased weeping over the dogs, being too occupied with weeping over herself and with quarrelling with her husband and brother. To quarrel 5 was the one thing they were never too weary to do. Their irritability arose out of their misery, increased with it, doubled upon it, outdistanced it. The wonderful patience of the trail which comes to men who toil hard and suffer sore, and remain sweet of 10 speech and kindly, did not come to these two men and the woman. They had no inkling of such a patience. They were stiff and in pain; their muscles ached, their bones ached, their very hearts ached; and because of this they became sharp of speech, and hard words 15 were first on their lips in the morning and last at night.

Charles and Hal wrangled whenever Mercedes gave them a chance. It was the cherished belief of each that he did more than his share of the work, and neither forbore to speak his belief at every op-20 portunity. Sometimes Mercedes sided with her husband, sometimes with her brother. The result was a beautiful and unending family quarrel. Starting from a dispute as to which should chop a few sticks for the fire (a dispute which concerned only Charles 25 and Hal), presently would be lugged in the rest of the family, fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins, people thousands of miles away, and some of them dead. That Hal's views on art, or the sort of society plays his mother's brother wrote, should have anything to do 30

with the chopping of a few sticks of firewood passes comprehension; nevertheless the quarrel was as likely to tend in that direction as in the direction of Charles's political prejudices. And that Charles's 5 sister's tale-bearing tongue should be relevant to^o the building of a Yukon fire, was apparent only to Mercedes, who disburdened herself of copious opinions upon that topic, and incidentally upon a few other traits unpleasantly peculiar to her husband's family. In the 10 meantime the fire remained unbuilt, the camp half pitched, the dogs unfed.

Mercedes nursed a special grievance — the grievance of sex. She was pretty and soft, and had been chivalrously^o treated all her days. But the present 15 treatment by her husband and brother was everything save chivalrous. It was her custom to be helpless. They complained. Upon which impeachment of what to her was her most essential sex-prerogative, she made their lives unendurable. She no longer con-20 sidered the dogs, and because she was sore and tired, she persisted in riding on the sled. She was pretty and soft, but she weighed one hundred and twenty pounds — a lusty last straw to the load dragged by the weak and starving animals. She rode for days, till 25 they fell in the traces and the sled stood still. Charles and Hal begged her to get off and walk, pleaded with her, entreated, the while she wept and importuned^o Heaven with a recital of their brutality.

On one occasion they took her off the sled by main 30 strength. They never did it again. She let her legs

go limp like a spoiled child, and sat down on the trail. They went on their way, but she did not move. After they had travelled three miles they unloaded the sled, came back for her, and by main strength put her on the sled again. 5

In the excess of their own misery they were callous to the suffering of their animals. Hal's theory, which he practised on others, was that one must get hardened. He had started out preaching it to his sister and brother-in-law. Failing there, he hammered it into the dogs 10 with a club. At the Five Fingers the dog-food gave out, and a toothless old squaw offered to trade them a few pounds of frozen horse-hide for the Colt's revolver that kept the big hunting-knife company at Hal's hip. A poor substitute for food was this hide, just as it had 15 been stripped from the starved horses of the cattlemen six months back. In its frozen state it was more like strips of galvanized iron, and when a dog wrestled it into his stomach, it thawed into thin and innutritious leathery strings and into a mass of short hair, irritating 20 and indigestible.

And through it all Buck staggered along at the head of the team as in a nightmare. He pulled when he could; when he could no longer pull, he fell down and remained down till blows from whip or club drove him 25 to his feet again. All the stiffness and gloss had gone out of his beautiful furry coat. The hair hung down, limp and draggled, or matted with dried blood where Hal's club had bruised him. His muscles had wasted away to knotty strings, and the flesh pads had dis- 30

appeared, so that each rib and every bone in his frame were outlined cleanly through the loose hide that was wrinkled in folds of emptiness. It was heart-breaking, only Buck's heart was unbreakable. The man in the 5 red sweater had proved that.

As it was with Buck, so was it with his mates. They were perambulating skeletons. There were seven all together, including him. In their very great misery they had become insensible to the bite of the lash or 10 the bruise of the club. The pain of the beating was dull and distant, just as the things their eyes saw and their ears heard seemed dull and distant. They were not half living, or quarter living. They were simply so many bags of bones in which sparks of life fluttered 15 faintly. When a halt was made, they dropped down in the traces like dead dogs, and the spark dimmed and paled and seemed to go out. And when the club or whip fell upon them, the spark fluttered feebly up, and they tottered to their feet and staggered on.

20 There came a day when Billee, the good-natured, fell and could not rise. Hal had traded off his revolver, so he took the axe and knocked Billee on the head as he lay in the traces, then cut the carcass out of the harness and dragged it to one side. Buck saw, and 25 his mates saw, and they knew that this thing was very close to them. On the next day Konna went, and but five of them remained! Joe, too far gone to be malignant; Pike, crippled and limping, only half conscious and not conscious enough longer to malinger; 30 Sol-leks, the one-eyed, still faithful to the toil of trace

and trail, and mournful in that he had so little strength with which to pull; Teek, who had not travelled so far that winter and who was now beaten more than the others because he was fresher; and Buck, still at the head of the team, but no longer enforcing discipline 5 or striving to enforce it, blind with weakness half the time and keeping the trail by the loom^o of it and by the dim feel of his feet.

It was beautiful spring weather, but neither dogs nor humans were aware of it. Each day the sun rose 10 earlier and set later. It was dawn by three in the morning, and twilight lingered till nine at night. The whole long day was a blaze of sunshine. The ghostly winter silence had given way to the great spring murmur of awakening life. This murmur 15 arose from all the land, fraught with the joy of living. It came from the things that lived and moved again, things which had been as dead and which had not moved during the long months of frost. The sap was rising in the pines. The willows and aspens were 20 bursting out in young buds. Shrubs and vines were putting on fresh garbs of green. Crickets sang in the nights, and in the days all manner of creeping, crawling things rustled forth into the sun. Partridges and woodpeckers were booming and knocking in the 25 forest. Squirrels were chattering, birds singing, and overhead honked the wild-fowl driving up from the south in cunning wedges that split the air.

From every hill slope came the trickle of running water, the music of unseen fountains. All things 30

were thawing, bending, snapping. The Yukon was straining to break loose the ice that bound it down. It ate away from beneath; the sun ate from above. Air-holes formed, fissures sprang and spread apart, 5 while thin sections of ice fell through bodily into the river. And amid all this bursting, rending, throbbing of awakening life, under the blazing sun and through the soft-sighing breezes, like wayfarers to death, staggered the two men, the woman, and the huskies.

10 With the dogs falling, Mercedes weeping and riding, Hal swearing innocuously,^o and Charles's eyes wistfully watering, they staggered into John Thornton's camp at the mouth of White River. When they halted, the dogs dropped down as though they had all been 15 struck dead. Mercedes dried her eyes and looked at John Thornton. Charles sat down on a log to rest. He sat down very slowly and painstakingly, what of his great stiffness. Hal did the talking. John Thornton was whittling the last touches on an axe-handle he 20 had made from a stick of birch. He whittled and listened, gave monosyllabic replies, and, when it was asked, terse advice. He knew the breed, and he gave his advice in the certainty that it would not be followed.

“They told us up above that the bottom was dropping 25 out of the trail and that the best thing for us to do was to lay over,” Hal said in response to Thornton's warning to take no more chances on the rotten ice. “They told us we couldn't make White River, and here we are.” This last with a sneering ring of triumph 30 in it.

“And they told you true,” John Thornton answered. “The bottom’s likely to drop out at any moment. Only fools, with the blind luck of fools, could have made it. I tell you straight, I wouldn’t risk my carcass on that ice for all the gold in Alaska.”

5

“That’s because you’re not a fool, I suppose,” said Hal. “All the same, we’ll go on to Dawson.” He uncoiled his whip. “Get up there, Buck! Hi! Get up there! Mush on!”

Thornton went on whittling. It was idle, he knew, 10 to get between a fool and his folly, while two or three fools more or less would not alter the scheme of things.

But the team did not get up at the command. It had long since passed into the stage where blows were 15 required to rouse it. The whip flashed out, here and there, on its merciless errands. John Thornton compressed his lips. Sol-leks was the first to crawl to his feet. Teek followed. Joe came next, yelping with pain. Pike made painful efforts. Twice he fell over, 20 when half up, and on the third attempt managed to rise. Buck made no effort. He lay quietly where he had fallen. The lash bit into him again and again, but he neither whined nor struggled. Several times Thornton started, as though to speak, but changed 25 his mind. A moisture came into his eyes, and, as the whipping continued, he arose and walked irresolutely up and down.

This was the first time Buck had failed, in itself a sufficient reason to drive Hal into a rage. He ex- 30

changed the whip for the customary club. Buck refused to move under the rain of heavier blows which now fell upon him. Like his mates, he was barely able to get up, but, unlike them, he had made up his mind not to get up. He had a vague feeling of impending doom.^o This had been strong upon him when he pulled in to the bank, and it had not departed from him. What of the thin and rotten ice he had felt under his feet all day, it seemed that he sensed disaster close at hand, out there ahead on the ice where his master was trying to drive him. He refused to stir. So greatly had he suffered, and so far gone was he, that the blows did not hurt much. And as they continued to fall upon him the spark of life within flickered and went down. It was nearly out. He felt strangely numb. As though from a great distance, he was aware that he was being beaten. The last sensations of pain left him. He no longer felt anything, though very faintly he could hear the impact of the club upon his body. But it was no longer his body, it seemed so far away.

And then, suddenly, without warning, uttering a cry that was inarticulate^o and more like the cry of an animal, John Thornton sprang upon the man who wielded the club. Hal was hurled backward, as though struck by a falling tree. Mercedes screamed. Charles looked on wistfully,^o wiped his watery eyes, but did not get up because of his stiffness.

John Thornton stood over Buck, struggling to control himself, too convulsed with rage to speak.

"If you strike that dog again, I'll kill you," he at last managed to say in a choking voice.

"It's my dog," Hal replied, wiping the blood from his mouth as he came back. "Get out of my way, or I'll fix you. I'm going to Dawson." 5

Thornton stood between him and Buck, and evinced no intention of getting out of the way. Hal drew his long hunting-knife. Mercedes screamed, cried, laughed and manifested the chaotic abandonment of hysteria.^o Thornton rapped Hal's knuckles with the 10 axe-handle, knocking the knife to the ground. He rapped his knuckles again as he tried to pick it up. Then he stopped, picked it up himself, and with two strokes cut Buck's traces.

Hal had no fight left in him. Besides, his hands 15 were full with his sister, or his arms, rather; while Buck was too near dead to be of further use in hauling the sled. A few minutes later they pulled out from the bank and down the river. Buck heard them go and raised his head to see. Pike was leading, Sol-leks 20 was at the wheel, and between were Joe and Teek. They were limping and staggering. Mercedes was riding the loaded sled. Hal guided at the gee-pole, and Charles stumbled along in the rear.

As Buck watched them, Thornton knelt beside him 25 and with rough, kindly hands searched for broken bones. By the time his search had disclosed nothing more than many bruises and a state of terrible starvation, the sled was a quarter of a mile away. Dog and man watched it crawling along over the ice. Suddenly 30

they saw its back end drop down, as into a rut, and the gee-pole, with Hal clinging to it, jerk into the air. Mercedes's scream came to their ears. They saw Charles turn and make one step to run back, and then 5 a whole section of ice give way and dogs and humans disappear. A yawning hole was all that was to be seen. The bottom had dropped out of the trail.

John Thornton and Buck looked at each other.

"You poor devil," said John Thornton, and Buck 10 licked his hand.

VI

FOR THE LOVE OF A MAN

WHEN John Thornton froze his feet in the previous December, his partners had made him comfortable and left him to get well, going on themselves up the river to get out a raft of saw-logs for Dawson. He was still limping slightly at the time he rescued Buck, but 5 with the continued warm weather even the slight limp left him. And here, lying by the river bank through the long spring days, watching the running water, listening lazily to the songs of birds and the hum of nature, Buck slowly won back his strength. 10

A rest comes very good after one has travelled three thousand miles, and it must be confessed that Buck waxed lazy as his wounds healed, his muscles swelled out, and the flesh came back to cover his bones. For that matter, they were all loafing, — Buck, John 15 Thornton, and Skeet and Nig, — waiting for the raft to come that was to carry them down to Dawson. Skeet was a little Irish setter who early made friends with Buck, who, in a dying condition, was unable to resent her first advances. She had the doctor trait 20 which some dogs possess; and as a mother cat washes her kittens, so she washed and cleansed Buck's wounds.

Regularly, each morning after he had finished his breakfast, she performed her self-appointed task, till he came to look for her ministrations as much as he did for Thornton's. Nig, equally friendly, though less demonstrative, was a huge black dog, half bloodhound and half deerhound, with eyes that laughed and a boundless good nature. To Buck's surprise these dogs manifested no jealousy toward him. They seemed to share the kindness and largeness of John Thornton. As Buck grew stronger they enticed him into all sorts of ridiculous games, in which Thornton himself could not forbear to join; and in this fashion Buck romped through his convalescence and into a new existence. Love, genuine passionate love, was his for the first time. This he had never experienced at Judge Miller's down in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley. With the Judge's sons, hunting and tramping, it had been a working partnership; with the Judge's grandsons, a sort of pompous guardianship; and with the Judge himself, a stately and dignified friendship. But love that was feverish and burning, that was adoration, that was madness, it had taken John Thornton to arouse.

This man had saved his life, which was something; but, further, he was the ideal master. Other men saw to the welfare of their dogs from a sense of duty and business expediency; he saw to the welfare of his as if they were his own children, because he could not help it. And he saw further. He never forgot a kindly greeting or a cheering word, and to sit down for a long

talk with them ("gas" he called it) was as much his delight as theirs. He had a way of taking Buck's head roughly between his hands, and resting his own head upon Buck's, of shaking him back and forth the while calling him ill names that to Buck were 5 love names. Buck knew no greater joy than that rough embrace and the sound of murmured oaths, and at each jerk back and forth it seemed that his heart would be shaken out of his body, so great was its ecstasy. And when, released, he sprang to his 10 feet, his mouth laughing, his eyes eloquent, his throat vibrant with unuttered sound, and in that fashion remained without movement, John Thornton would reverently exclaim, "God ! you can all but speak!"

Buck had a trick of love expression that was akin 15 to hurt. He would often seize Thornton's hand in his mouth and close so fiercely that the flesh bore the impress of his teeth for some time afterward. And as Buck understood the oaths to be love words, so the man understood this feigned bite for a caress. 20

For the most part, however, Buck's love was expressed in adoration. While he went wild with happiness when Thornton touched him or spoke to him, he did not seek these tokens. Unlike Skeet, who was wont to shove her nose under Thornton's hand and 25 nudge and nudge till petted — or Nig, who would stalk up and rest his great head on Thornton's knee, Buck was content to adore at a distance. He would lie by the hour, eager, alert, at Thornton's feet, looking up into his face, dwelling upon it, studying it, follow- 30

ing with keenest interest each fleeting expression, every movement or change of feature. Or, as chance might have it, he would lie farther away, to the side or rear, watching the outlines of the man and the occasional movements of his body. And often, such was the communion in which they lived, the strength of Buck's gaze would draw John Thornton's head around, and he would return the gaze, without speech, his heart shining out of his eyes as Buck's heart shone 10 out.

For a long time after his rescue, Buck did not like Thornton to get out of his sight. From the moment he left the tent to when he entered it again, Buck would follow at his heels. His transient^o masters since he 15 had come into the Northland had bred in him a fear that no master could be permanent. He was afraid that Thornton would pass out of his life as Perrault and François and the Scotch half-breed had passed out. Even in the night, in his dreams, he was haunted 20 by this fear. At such times he would shake off sleep and creep through the chill to the flap of the tent, where he would stand and listen to the sound of his master's breathing.

But in spite of this great love he bore John Thornton, which seemed to bespeak the soft civilizing influence, the strain of the primitive, which the Northland had aroused in him, remained alive and active. Faithfulness and devotion, things born of fire and roof, were his; yet he retained his wildness and wiliness. 30 He was a thing of the wild, come in from the wild to

sit by John Thornton's fire, rather than a dog of the soft Southland stamped with the marks of generations of civilization. Because of his very great love, he could not steal from this man, but from any other man, in any other camp, he did not hesitate an instant; 5 while the cunning with which he stole enabled him to escape detection.

His face and body were scored by the teeth of many dogs, and he fought as fiercely as ever and more shrewdly. Skeet and Nig were too good-natured for 10 quarrelling, — besides, they belonged to John Thornton; but the strange dog, no matter what the breed or valor, swiftly acknowledged Buck's supremacy or found himself struggling for life with a terrible antagonist. And Buck was merciless. He had learned 15 well the law of club and fang, and he never forewent an advantage or drew back from a foe he had started on the way to Death. He had lessoned^o from Spitz, and from the chief fighting dogs of the police and mail, and knew there was no middle course. He must mas- 20 ter or be mastered; while to show mercy was a weakness. Mercy did not exist in the primordial life. It was misunderstood for fear, and such misunderstandings made for death. Kill or be killed, eat or be eaten, was the law; and this mandate, down out of the depths 25 of Time, he obeyed.

He was older than the days he had seen and the breaths he had drawn. He linked the past with the present, and the eternity behind him throbbed through him in a mighty rhythm to which he swayed as the 30

tides and seasons swayed. He sat by John Thornton's fire, a broad-breasted dog, white-fanged and long-furred; but behind him were the shades of all manner of dogs, half-wolves and wild wolves, urgent and prompting, tasting the savor of the meat he ate, thirsting for the water he drank, seenting the wind with him, listening with him and telling him the sounds made by the wild life in the forest, dictating his moods, directing his actions, lying down to sleep with him when he lay 10 down, and dreaming with him and beyond him and becoming themselves the stuff of his dreams.

So peremptorily^o did these shades beckon him, that each day mankind and the claims of mankind slipped farther from him. Deep in the forest a call 15 was sounding, and as often as he heard this call, mysteriously thrilling and luring, he felt compelled to turn his back upon the fire and the beaten earth around it, and to plunge into the forest, and on and on, he knew not where or why; nor did he wonder 20 where or why, the call sounding imperiously,^o deep in the forest. But as often as he gained the soft unbroken earth and the green shade, the love for John Thornton drew him back to the fire again.

Thornton alone held him. The rest of mankind 25 was as nothing. Chance travellers might praise or pet him; but he was cold under it all, and from a too demonstrative man he would get up and walk away. When Thornton's partners, Hans and Pete, arrived on the long-expected raft, Buck refused to 30 notice them till he learned they were close to Thornton.

ton; after that he tolerated them in a passive sort of way, accepting favors from them as though he favored them by accepting. They were of the same large type^o as Thornton, living close to the earth, thinking simply and seeing clearly; and ere they swung the 5 raft into the big eddy by the sawmill at Dawson, they understood Buck and his ways, and did not insist upon an intimacy such as obtained with Skeet and Nig.

For Thornton, however, his love seemed to grow and grow. He, alone among men, could put a pack 10 upon Buck's back in the summer travelling. Nothing was too great for Buck to do, when Thornton commanded. One day (they had grub-staked^o themselves from the proceeds of the raft and left Dawson for the head-waters of the Tanana) the men and dogs were 15 sitting on the crest of a cliff which fell away, straight down, to naked bed-rock three hundred feet below. John Thornton was sitting near the edge, Buck at his shoulder. A thoughtless whim seized Thornton, and he drew the attention of Hans and Pete to the experi- 20 ment he had in mind. "Jump, Buck!" he commanded, sweeping his arm out and over the chasm. The next instant he was grappling with Buck on the extreme edge, while Hans and Pete were dragging them back into safety. 25

"It's uncanny," Pete said, after it was over and they had caught their speech.

Thornton shook his head. "No, it is splendid, and it is terrible, too. Do you know, it sometimes makes me afraid."

"I'm not hankering to be the man that lays hands on you while he's around," Pete announced conclusively, nodding his head toward Buck.

"Py Jingo!" was Hans's contribution, "not mineself 5 either."

It was at Circle City, ere the year was out, that Pete's apprehensions were realized. "Black" Burton, a man evil-tempered and malicious, had been picking a quarrel with a tenderfoot^o at the bar, when 10 Thornton stepped good-naturedly between. Buck, as was his custom, was lying in a corner, head on paws, watching his master's every action. Burton struck out, without warning, straight from the shoulder. Thornton was sent spinning, and saved himself from 15 falling only by clutching the rail of the bar.

Those who were looking on heard what was neither bark nor yelp, but a something which is best described as a roar, and they saw Buck's body rise up in the air as he left the floor for Burton's throat. The man saved 20 his life by instinctively throwing out his arm, but was hurled backward to the floor with Buck on top of him. Buck loosed his teeth from the flesh of the arm and drove in again for the throat. This time the man succeeded only in partly blocking, and his throat was 25 torn open. Then the crowd was upon Buck, and he was driven off; but while a surgeon checked the bleeding, he prowled up and down, growling furiously, attempting to rush in, and being forced back by an array of hostile clubs. A "miners' meeting,"^o 30 called on the spot, decided that the dog had suffi-

cient provocation, and Buck was discharged. But his reputation was made, and from that day his name spread through every camp in Alaska.

Later on, in the fall of the year, he saved John Thornton's life in quite another fashion. The three⁵ partners were lining a long and narrow poling-boat^o down a bad stretch of rapids on the Forty-Mile Creek. Hans and Pete moved along the bank, snubbing^o with a thin Manila rope from tree to tree, while Thornton remained in the boat, helping its descent by means¹⁰ of a pole, and shouting directions to the shore. Buck, on the bank, worried and anxious, kept abreast of the boat, his eyes never off his master.

At a particularly bad spot, where a ledge of barely submerged rocks jutted out into the river, Hans cast¹⁵ off the rope, and, while Thornton poled the boat out into the stream, ran down the bank with the end in his hand to snub the boat when he had cleared the ledge. This it did, and was flying down-stream in a current as swift as a mill-race, when Hans checked it with the²⁰ rope and checked too suddenly. The boat flirted over and snubbed in to the bank bottom up, while Thornton, flung sheer out of it, was carried down-stream toward the worst part of the rapids, a stretch of wild water in which no swimmer could live. 25

Buck had sprung in on the instant; and at the end of three hundred yards, amid a mad swirl of water, he overhauled Thornton. When he felt him grasp his tail, Buck headed for the bank, swimming with all his splendid strength. But the progress shoreward³⁰

was slow; the progress down-stream amazingly rapid. From below came the fatal roaring where the wild current went wilder and was rent in shreds and spray by the rocks which thrust through like the teeth of an enormous comb. The suck of the water as it took the beginning of the last steep pitch was frightful, and Thornton knew that the shore was impossible. He scraped furiously over a rock, bruised across a second, and struck a third with crushing force. He 10 clutched its slippery top with both hands, releasing Buck, and above the roar of the churning water shouted: "Go, Buck! Go!"

Buck could not hold his own, and swept on down-stream, struggling desperately, but unable to win 15 back. When he heard Thornton's command repeated, he partly reared out of the water, throwing his head high, as though for a last look, then turned obediently toward the bank. He swam powerfully and was dragged ashore by Pete and Hans at the very point 20 where swimming ceased to be possible and destruction began.

They knew that the time a man could cling to a slippery rock in the face of that driving current was a matter of minutes, and they ran as fast as they could 25 up the bank to a point far above where Thornton was hanging on. They attached the line with which they had been snubbing the boat to Buck's neck and shoulders, being careful that it should neither strangle him nor impede his swimming, and launched him into the 30 stream. He struck out boldly, but not straight enough

into the stream. He discovered the mistake too late, when Thornton was abreast of him and a bare half-dozen strokes away while he was being carried helplessly past.

Hans promptly snubbed with the rope, as though 5 Buck were a boat. The rope thus tightening on him in the sweep of the current, he was jerked under the surface, and under the surface he remained till his body struck against the bank and he was hauled out. He was half drowned, and Hans and Pete 10 threw themselves upon him, pounding the breath into him and the water out of him. He staggered to his feet and fell down. The faint sound of Thornton's voice came to them, and though they could not make out the words of it, they knew that he was in his ex- 15 tremity. His master's voice acted on Buck like an electric shock. He sprang to his feet and ran up the bank ahead of the men to the point of his previous departure.

Again the rope was attached and he was launched, 20 and again he struck out, but this time straight into the stream. He had miscalculated once, but he would not be guilty of it a second time. Hans paid out the rope, permitting no slack, while Pete kept it clear of coils. Buck held on till he was on a line 25 straight above Thornton; then he turned, and with the speed of an express train headed down upon him. Thornton saw him coming, and, as Buck struck him like a battering ram, with the whole force of the current behind him, he reached up and closed with both arms 30

around the shaggy neck. Hans snubbed the rope around the tree, and Buck and Thornton were jerked under the water. Strangling, suffocating, sometimes one uppermost and sometimes the other, dragging over 5 the jagged bottom, smashing against rocks and snags, they veered into the bank.

Thornton came to, belly downward and being violently propelled back and forth across a drift log by Hans and Pete.^o His first glance was for Buck, over 10 whose limp and apparently lifeless body Nig was setting up a howl, while Skeet was licking the wet face and closed eyes. Thornton was himself bruised and battered, and he went carefully over Buck's body, when he had been brought around, finding three 15 broken ribs.

"That settles it," he announced. "We camp right here." And camp they did, till Buck's ribs knitted and he was able to travel.

That winter, at Dawson, Buck performed another 20 exploit, not so heroic, perhaps, but one that put his name many notches higher on the totem-pole^o of Alaskan fame. This exploit was particularly gratifying to the three men; for they stood in need of the outfit which it furnished, and were enabled to 25 make a long-desired trip into the virgin East, where miners had not yet appeared. It was brought about by a conversation in the Eldorado Saloon, in which men waxed boastful of their favorite dogs. Buck, because of his record, was the target for these men, 30 and Thornton was driven stoutly to defend him.

At the end of half an hour one man stated that his dog could start a sled with five hundred pounds and walk off with it; a second bragged six hundred for his dog; and a third, seven hundred.

"Pooh! pooh!" said John Thornton; "Buck can 5 start a thousand pounds."

"And break it out? and walk off with it for a hundred yards?" demanded Matthewson, a Bonanza King, he of the seven hundred vaunt.

"And break it out, and walk off with it for a hundred yards," John Thornton said coolly.

"Well," Matthewson said, slowly and deliberately, so that all could hear, "I've got a thousand dollars that says he can't. And there it is." So saying, he slammed a sack of gold dust of the size of a bologna 15 sausage down upon the bar.

Nobody spoke. Thornton's bluff,° if bluff it was, had been called. He could feel a flush of warm blood creeping up his face. His tongue had tricked him. He did not know whether Buck could start a thousand 20 pounds. Half a ton! The enormousness of it appalled him. He had great faith in Buck's strength and had often thought him capable of starting such a load; but never, as now, had he faced the possibility of it, the eyes of a dozen men fixed upon him, silent and wait- 25 ing. Further, he had no thousand dollars; nor had Hans or Pete.

"I've got a sled standing outside now, with twenty fifty-pound sacks of flour on it," Matthewson went on with brutal directness; "so don't let that hinder you." 30

Thornton did not reply. He did not know what to say. He glanced from face to face in the absent way of a man who has lost the power of thought and is seeking somewhere to find the thing that will start 5 it going again. The face of Jim O'Brien, a Mastodon King^o and old-time comrade, caught his eyes. It was as a cue to him, seeming to rouse him to do what he would never have dreamed of doing.

“Can you lend me a thousand?” he asked, almost in 10 a whisper.

“Sure,” answered O'Brien, thumping down a plethoric^o sack by the side of Matthewson's. “Though it's little faith I'm having, John, that the beast can do the trick.”

15 The Eldorado emptied its occupants into the street to see the test. The tables were deserted, and the dealers and gamekeepers came forth to see the outcome of the wager and to lay odds.^o Several hundred men, furred and mittened, banked around the sled within 20 easy distance. Matthewson's sled, loaded with a thousand pounds of flour, had been standing for a couple of hours, and in the intense cold (it was sixty below zero) the runners had frozen fast to the hard-packed snow. Men offered odds of two to one that 25 Buck could not budge the sled. A quibble^o arose concerning the phrase “break out.” O'Brien contended it was Thornton's privilege to knock the runners loose, leaving Buck to “break it out” from a dead standstill. Matthewson insisted that the phrase 30 included breaking the runners from the frozen grip

of the snow. A majority of the men who had witnessed the making of the bet decided in his favor, whereat the odds went up to three to one against Buck.

There were no takers. Not a man believed him 5 capable of the feat. Thornton had been hurried into the wager, heavy with doubt; and now that he looked at the sled itself, the concrete fact, with the regular team of ten dogs curled up in the snow before it, the more impossible the task appeared. Mat-10 thewson waxed jubilant.

"Three to one!" he proclaimed. "I'll lay you another thousand at that figure, Thornton. What d'ye say?"

Thornton's doubt was strong in his face, but his 15 fighting spirit was aroused — the fighting spirit that soars above odds, fails to recognize the impossible, and is deaf to all save the clamor for battle. He called Hans and Pete to him. Their sacks were slim, and with his own the three partners could rake together 20 only two hundred dollars. In the ebb of their fortunes, this sum was their total capital; yet they laid it unhesitatingly against Matthewson's six hundred.

The team of ten dogs was unhitched, and Buck, with his own harness, was put into the sled. He 25 had caught the contagion of the excitement, and he felt that in some way he must do a great thing for John Thornton. Murmurs of admiration at his splendid appearance went up. He was in perfect condition, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, and the one hun- 30

dred and fifty pounds that he weighed were so many pounds of grit and virility. His fury coat shone with the sheen of silk. Down the neck and across the shoulders, his mane, in repose as it was, half bristled and seemed to lift with every movement, as though excess of vigor made each particular hair alive and active. The great breast and heavy fore legs were no more than in proportion with the rest of the body, where the muscles showed in tight rolls underneath the skin. Men felt these muscles and proclaimed them hard as iron, and the odds went down to two to one.

“Gad, sir! Gad, sir!” stuttered a member of the latest dynasty, a king of the Skookum Benches. “I offer you eight hundred for him, sir, before the test, sir; eight hundred just as he stands.”

Thornton shook his head and stepped to Buck’s side.

“You must stand off from him,” Matthewson protested. “Free play and plenty of room.”

The crowd fell silent; only could be heard the voices of the gamblers vainly offering two to one. Everybody acknowledged Buck a magnificent animal, but twenty fifty-pound sacks of flour bulked too large in their eyes for them to loosen their pouch-strings.

Thornton knelt down by Buck’s side. He took his head in his two hands and rested cheek on cheek. He did not playfully shake him, as was his wont, or murmur soft love curses; but he whispered in his ear. “As you love me, Buck. As you love me,” was what he whispered. Buck whined with suppressed eagerness.

The crowd was watching curiously. The affair was growing mysterious. It seemed like a conjuration.^o As Thornton got to his feet, Buck seized his mittened hand between his jaws, pressing it with his teeth and releasing slowly, half-reluctantly. It was 5 the answer, in terms, not of speech, but of love. Thornton stepped well back.

“Now, Buck,” he said.

Buck tightened the traces, then slacked them for a matter of several inches. It was the way he had 10 learned.

“Gee!” Thornton’s voice rang out, sharp in the tense silence.

Buck swung to the right, ending the movement in a plunge that took up the slack and with a sudden jerk 15 arrested his one hundred and fifty pounds. The load quivered, and from under the runners arose a crisp crackling.

“Haw!” Thornton commanded.

Buck duplicated the manœuvre, this time to the 20 left. The crackling turned into a snapping, the sled pivoting and the runners slipping and grating several inches to the side. The sled was broken out. Men were holding their breaths, intensely unconscious of the fact.

25

“Now, MUSH!”

Thornton’s command cracked out like a pistol-shot. Buck threw himself forward, tightening the traces with a jarring lunge. His whole body was gathered compactly together in the tremendous ef-30

fort, the muscles writhing and knotting like live things under the silky fur. His great chest was low to the ground, his head forward and down, while his feet were flying like mad, the claws scarring the 5 hard-packed snow in parallel grooves. The sled swayed and trembled, half-started forward. One of his feet slipped, and one man groaned aloud. Then the sled lurched ahead in what appeared a rapid succession of jerks, though it never really came to a dead 10 stop again . . . half an inch . . . an inch . . . two inches. . . . The jerks perceptibly diminished; as the sled gained momentum, he caught them up, till it was moving steadily along.

Men gasped and began to breathe again, unaware 15 that for a moment they had ceased to breathe. Thornton was running behind, encouraging Buck with short, cheery words. The distance had been measured off, and as he neared the pile of firewood which marked the end of the hundred yards, a cheer began to grow and 20 grow, which burst into a roar as he passed the firewood and halted at command. Every man was tearing himself loose, even Matthewson. Hats and mittens were flying in the air. Men were shaking hands, it did not matter with whom, and bubbling over in a general 25 incoherent babel.^o

But Thornton fell on his knees beside Buck. Head was against head, and he was shaking him back and forth. Those who hurried up heard him cursing Buck, and he cursed him long and fervently, and softly and 30 lovingly.

"Gad, sir! Gad, sir!" spluttered the Skookum Bench king. "I'll give you a thousand for him, sir, a thousand, sir — twelve hundred, sir."

Thornton rose to his feet. His eyes were wet. The tears were streaming frankly down his cheeks.⁵ "Sir," he said to the Skookum Bench king, "no, sir. You can go to hell, sir. It's the best I can do for you, sir."

Buck seized Thornton's hand in his teeth. Thornton shook him back and forth. As though animated ¹⁰ by a common impulse, the onlookers drew back to a respectful distance; nor were they again indiscreet enough to interrupt.

VII

THE SOUNDING OF THE CALL

WHEN Buck earned sixteen hundred dollars in five minutes for John Thornton, he made it possible for his master to pay off certain debts and to journey with his partners into the East after a fabled lost mine,^o 5 the history of which was as old as the history of the country. Many men had sought it; few had found it; and more than a few there were who had never returned from the quest. This lost mine was steeped in tragedy and shrouded in mystery. No one knew of 10 the first man. The oldest tradition^o stopped before it got back to him. From the beginning there had been an ancient and ramshackle^o cabin. Dying men had sworn to it, and to the mine the site of which it marked, clinching their testimony with nuggets that were un- 15 like any known grade of gold in the Northland.

But no living man had looted this treasure house, and the dead were dead; wherefore John Thornton and Pete and Hans, with Buck and half a dozen other dogs, faced into the East on an unknown trail to 20 achieve where men and dogs as good as themselves had failed. They sledded seventy miles up the Yukon, swung to the left into the Stewart River, passed the

Mayo and the McQuestion, and held on until the Stewart itself became a streamlet, threading the upstanding peaks which marked the backbone of the continent.

John Thornton asked little of man or nature. He was unafraid of the wild. With a handful of salt and 5 a rifle he could plunge into the wilderness and fare wherever he pleased and as long as he pleased. Being in no haste, Indian fashion, he hunted his dinner in the course of the day's travel; and if he failed to find it, like the Indians, he kept on travelling, secure in 10 the knowledge that sooner or later he would come to it. So, on this great journey into the East, straight meat was the bill of fare, ammunition and tools principally made up the load on the sled, and the time-card was drawn upon the limitless future.^o 15

To Buck it was boundless delight, this hunting, fishing, and indefinite wandering through strange places. For weeks at a time they would hold on steadily, day after day; and for weeks upon end they would camp, here and there, the dogs loafing and the 20 men burning holes through frozen muck^o and gravel and washing countless pans of dirt^o by the heat of the fire. Sometimes they went hungry, sometimes they feasted riotously, all according to the abundance of game and the fortune of hunting. Summer arrived, 25 and dogs and men packed^o on their backs, rafted across blue mountain lakes, and descended or ascended unknown rivers in slender boats whipsawed^o from the standing forest.

The months came and went, and back and forth 30

they twisted through the uncharted vastness, where no men were and yet where men had been if the Lost Cabin were true. They went across divides^o in summer blizzards, shivered under the midnight sun on 5 naked mountains between the timber line^o and the eternal snows, dropped into summer valleys amid swarming gnats and flies, and in the shadows of glaciers picked strawberries and flowers as ripe and fair as any the Southland could boast. In the fall of the year they 10 penetrated a weird lake country, sad and silent, where wild-fowl had been, but where then there was no life nor sign of life — only the blowing of chill winds, the forming of ice in sheltered places, and the melancholy rippling of waves on lonely beaches.

15 And through another winter they wandered on the obliterated trails of men who had gone before. Once, they came upon a path blazed through the forest, an ancient path, and the Lost Cabin seemed very near. But the path began nowhere and ended nowhere, and 20 it remained mystery, as the man who made it and the reason he made it remained mystery. Another time they chanced upon the time-graven wreckage of a hunting lodge, and amid the shreds of rotted blankets John Thornton found a long-barrelled flint-lock.^o

25 He knew it for a Hudson Bay Company^o gun of the young days in the Northwest, when such a gun was worth its height in beaver skins packed flat. And that was all — no hint as to the man who in an early day had reared the lodge and left the gun among the 30 blankets.

Spring came on once more, and at the end of all their wandering they found, not the Lost Cabin, but a shallow placer^o in a broad valley where the gold showed like yellow butter across the bottom of the washing-pan.^o They sought no farther. Each day 5 they worked earned them thousands of dollars in clean dust and nuggets, and they worked every day. The gold was sacked in moose-hide bags, fifty pounds to the bag, and piled like so much firewood outside the spruce-bough lodge. Like giants they toiled, days 10 flashing on the heels of days like dreams as they heaped the treasure up.

There was nothing for the dogs to do, save the hauling in of meat now and again that Thornton killed, and Buck spent long hours musing by the fire. The 15 vision of the short-legged hairy man came to him more frequently, now that there was little work to be done; and often, blinking by the fire, Buck wandered with him in that other world which he remembered.

The salient thing^o of this other world seemed fear. 20 When he watched the hairy man sleeping by the fire, head between his knees and hands clasped above, Buck saw that he slept restlessly, with many starts and awakenings, at which times he would peer fearfully into the darkness and fling more wood upon the 25 fire. Did they walk by the beach of a sea, where the hairy man gathered shell-fish and ate them as he gathered, it was with eyes that roved everywhere for hidden danger and with legs prepared to run like the wind at its first appearance. Through the forest they 30

crept noiselessly, Buck at the hairy man's heels; and they were alert and vigilant, the pair of them, ears twitching and moving and nostrils quivering, for the man heard and smelled as keenly as Buck. The hairy man could spring up into the trees and travel ahead as fast as on the ground, swinging by the arms from limb to limb, sometimes a dozen feet apart, letting go and catching, never falling, never missing his grip. In fact, he seemed as much at home among the trees as on the ground; and Buck had memories of nights of vigil spent beneath trees wherein the hairy man roosted, holding on tightly as he slept.

And closely akin to the visions of the hairy man was the call still sounding in the depths of the forest. It filled him with a great unrest and strange desires.

It caused him to feel a vague, sweet gladness, and he was aware of wild yearnings and stirrings for he knew not what. Sometimes he pursued the call into the forest, looking for it as though it were a tangible thing, barking softly or defiantly, as the mood might dictate.

He would thrust his nose into the cool wood moss, or into the black soil where long grasses grew, and snort with joy at the fat earth smells; or he would crouch for hours, as if in concealment, behind fungus-covered trunks of fallen trees, wide-eyed and wide-eared to all that moved and sounded about him. It might be, lying thus, that he hoped to surprise this call he could not understand. But he did not know why he did these various things. He was impelled to do them, and did not reason about them at all.

Irresistible impulses seized him. He would be lying in camp, dozing lazily in the heat of the day, when suddenly his head would lift and his ears cock up, intent and listening, and he would spring to his feet and dash away, and on and on, for hours, through the 5 forest aisles and across the open spaces where the niggerheads° bunched. He loved to run down dry water-courses, and to creep and spy upon the bird life in the woods. For a day at a time he would lie in the under-brush where he could watch the partridges drumming 10 and strutting up and down. But especially he loved to run in the dim twilight of the summer midnights, listening to the subdued and sleepy murmurs of the forest, reading signs and sounds as man may read a book, and seeking for the mysterious something, that called — 15 called, waking or sleeping, at all times, for him to come.

One night he sprang from sleep with a start, eager-eyed, nostrils quivering and scenting, his mane bristling in recurrent waves.° From the forest came the call (or one note of it, for the call was many noted), 20 distinct and definite as never before, — a long-drawn howl, like, yet unlike, any noise made by husky dog. And he knew it, in the old familiar way, as a sound heard before. He sprang through the sleeping camp and in swift silence dashed through the woods. As 25 he drew closer to the cry he went more slowly, with caution in every movement, till he came to an open place among the trees, and looking out saw, erect on haunches, with nose pointed to the sky, a long, lean, timber wolf.

He had made no noise, yet it ceased from its howling and tried to sense his presence. Buck stalked into the open, half crouching, body gathered compactly together, tail straight and stiff, feet falling with un-
5 wonted care. Every movement advertised commingled threatening and overture^o of friendliness. It was the menacing truce^o that marks the meeting of wild beasts that prey. But the wolf fled at sight of him. He followed, with wild leapings, in a frenzy to overtake.
10 He ran him into a blind channel, in the bed of the creek, where a timber jam barred the way. The wolf whirled about, pivoting on his hind legs after the fashion of Joe and of all cornered husky dogs, snarling and bristling, clipping his teeth together in a continuous
15 and rapid succession of snaps.

Buck did not attack, but circled him about and hedged him in with friendly advances. The wolf was suspicious and afraid; for Buck made three of him in weight, while his head barely reached Buck's
20 shoulder. Watching his chance, he darted away, and the chase was resumed. Time and again he was cornered, and the thing repeated, though he was in poor condition or Buck could not so easily have overtaken him. He would run till Buck's head was even with
25 his flank, when he would whirl around at bay, only to dash away again at the first opportunity.

But in the end Buck's pertinacity^o was rewarded; for the wolf, finding that no harm was intended, finally sniffed noses with him. Then they became friendly,
30 and played about in the nervous, half-coy^o way with

which fierce beasts belie their fierceness: After some time of this the wolf started off at an easy lope in a manner that plainly showed he was going somewhere. He made it clear to Buck that he was to come, and they ran side by side through the sombre twilight,⁵ straight up the creek bed, into the gorge from which it issued, and across the bleak divide where it took its rise.

On the opposite slope of the watershed^o they came down into a level country where were great stretches¹⁰ of forest and many streams, and through these great stretches they ran steadily, hour after hour, the sun rising higher and the day growing warmer. Buck was wildly glad. He knew he was at last answering the call, running by the side of his wood brother toward¹⁵ the place from where the call surely came. Old memories were coming upon him fast, and he was stirring to them as of old he stirred to the realities of which they were the shadows. He had done this thing before, somewhere in that other and dimly re-²⁰membered world, and he was doing it again, now, running free in the open, the unpacked earth underfoot, the wide sky overhead.

They stopped by a running stream to drink, and, stopping, Buck remembered John Thornton. He sat²⁵ down. The wolf started on toward the place from where the call surely came, then returned to him sniffing noses and making actions as though to encourage him. But Buck turned about and started slowly on the back track. For the better part of an hour the³⁰

wild brother ran by his side, whining softly. Then he sat down, pointed his nose upward, and howled. It was a mournful howl, and as Buck held steadily on his way he heard it grow faint and fainter until it was 5 lost in the distance.

John Thornton was eating dinner when Buck dashed into camp and sprang upon him in a frenzy of affection, overturning him, scrambling upon him, licking his face, biting his hand — “playing the general tom-10 fool,” as John Thornton characterized it, the while he shook Buck back and forth and cursed him lovingly.

For two days and nights Buck never left camp, never let Thornton out of his sight. He followed him about at his work, watched him while he ate, saw him 15 into his blankets at night and out of them in the morning. But after two days the call in the forest began to sound more imperiously^o than ever. Buck’s restlessness came back on him, and he was haunted by recollections of the wild brother, and of the smiling land 20 beyond the divide and the run side by side through the wide forest stretches. Once again he took to wandering in the woods, but the wild brother came no more; and though he listened through long vigils, the mournful howl was never raised.

25 He began to sleep out at night, staying away from camp for days at a time; and once he crossed the divide at the head of the creek and went down into the land of timber and streams. There he wandered for a week, seeking vainly for fresh sign of the wild brother, 30 killing his meat as he travelled and travelling with

the long, easy lope that seems never to tire. He fished for salmon in a broad stream that emptied somewhere into the sea, and by this stream he killed a large black bear, blinded by the mosquitoes while likewise fishing, and raging through the forest helpless and terrible.⁵ Even so, it was a hard fight, and it aroused the last latent remnants of Buck's ferocity. And two days later, when he returned to his kill and found a dozen wolverenes quarrelling over the spoil, he scattered them like chaff; and those that fled left two behind who¹⁰ would quarrel no more.

The blood-longing became stronger than ever before. He was a killer, a thing that preyed, living on the things that lived, unaided, alone, by virtue of his own strength and prowess, surviving triumphantly in¹⁵ a hostile environment where only the strong survived. Because of all this he became possessed of a great pride in himself, which communicated itself like a contagion to his physical being. It advertised itself in all his movements, was apparent in the play of every muscle,²⁰ spoke plainly as speech in the way he carried himself, and made his glorious furry coat if anything more glorious. But for the stray brown on his muzzle and above his eyes, and for the splash of white hair that ran midmost down his chest, he might well have been²⁵ mistaken for a gigantic wolf, larger than the largest of the breed. From his St. Bernard father he had inherited size and weight, but it was his shepherd mother who had given shape to that size and weight. His muzzle was the long wolf muzzle, save that it was larger³⁰

than the muzzle of any wolf; and his head, somewhat broader, was the wolf head on a massive scale.

His cunning was wolf cunning, and wild cunning; his intelligence, shepherd intelligence and St. Bernard intelligence; and all this, plus an experience gained in the fiercest of schools, made him as formidable a creature as any that roamed the wild. A carnivorous animal, living on a straight meat diet, he was in full flower, at the high tide of his life, overspilling with vigor and virility. When Thornton passed a caressing hand along his back, a snapping and crackling followed the hand, each hair discharging its pent^o magnetism at the contact. Every part, brain and body, nerve tissue and fibre, was keyed to the most exquisite pitch; and between all the parts there was a perfect equilibrium^o or adjustment. To sights and sounds and events which required action, he responded with lightning-like rapidity. Quickly as a husky dog could leap to defend from attack or to attack, he could leap twice as quickly. He saw the movement, or heard sound, and responded in less time than another dog required to compass the mere seeing or hearing. He perceived and determined and responded in the same instant. In point of fact the three actions of perceiving, determining, and responding were sequential^o; but so infinitesimal^o were the intervals of time between them that they appeared simultaneous. His muscles were surcharged with vitality, and snapped into play sharply, like steel springs. Life streamed through him in splendor, flood, glad and rampant, until it seemed that it

would burst him asunder in sheer ecstasy and pour forth generously over the world.

“Never was there such a dog,” said John Thornton one day, as the partners watched Buck marching out of camp. 5

“When he was made, the mould was broke,” said Pete.

“Py Jingo! I t’ink so mineself,” Hans affirmed.

They saw him marching out of camp, but they did not see the instant and terrible transformation which 10 took place as soon as he was within the secrecy of the forest. He no longer marched. At once he became a thing of the wild, stealing along softly, cat-footed, a passing shadow that appeared and disappeared among the shadows. He knew how to take advantage of 15 every cover, to crawl on his belly like a snake, and like a snake to leap and strike. He could take a ptarmigan^o from its nest, kill a rabbit as it slept, and snap in mid air the little chipmunks fleeing a second too late for the trees. Fish, in open pools, were not too quick for 20 him; nor were the beaver, mending their dams, too wary. He killed to eat, not from wantonness; but he preferred to eat what he killed himself. So a lurking humor ran through his deeds, and it was his delight to steal upon the squirrels, and, when he all but had 25 them, to let them go, chattering in mortal fear to the tree-tops.

As the fall of the year came on, the moose appeared in greater abundance, moving slowly down to meet the winter in the lower and less rigorous valleys. Buck 30

had already dragged down a stray part-grown calf; but he wished strongly for larger and more formidable quarry, and he came upon it one day on the divide at the head of the creek. A band of twenty moose had 5 crossed over from the land of streams and timber, and chief among them was a great bull. He was in a savage temper, and, standing over six feet from the ground, was as formidable an antagonist as even Buck could desire. Back and forth the bull tossed his 10 great palmated^o antlers, branching to fourteen points and embracing seven feet within the tips. His small eyes burned with a vicious and bitter light, while he roared with fury at sight of Buck.

From the bull's side, just forward of the flank, 15 protruded a feathered arrow-end, which accounted for his savageness. Guided by that instinct which came from the old hunting days of the primordial world, Buck proceeded to cut the bull out from the herd.

It was no slight task. He would bark and dance about 20 in front of the bull, just out of reach of the great antlers and of the terrible splay hoofs^o which could have stamped his life out with a single blow. Unable to turn his back on the fanged danger and go on, the bull would be driven into paroxysms^o of rage. At 25 such moments he charged Buck, who retreated craftily, luring him on by a simulated^o inability to escape. But when he was thus separated from his fellows, two or three of the younger bulls would charge back upon Buck and enable the wounded bull to rejoin the herd. 30 There is a patience of the wild — dogged, tireless,

persistent as life itself — that holds motionless for endless hours the spider in its web, the snake in its coils, the panther in its ambuscade; this patience belongs peculiarly to life when it hunts its living food; and it belonged to Buck as he clung to the flank of 5 the herd, retarding its march, irritating the young bulls, worrying the cows with their half-grown calves, and driving the wounded bull mad with helpless rage. For half a day this continued. Buck multiplied himself, attacking from all sides, enveloping the herd in a whirl-10 wind of menace, cutting out his victim as fast as it could rejoin its mates, wearing out the patience of creatures preyed upon, which is a lesser patience than that of creatures preying.

As the day wore along and the sun dropped to its 15 bed in the northwest (the darkness had come back and the fall nights were six hours long), the young bulls retraced their steps more and more reluctantly to the aid of their beset^o leader. The down-coming winter was harrying them on to the lower levels, and 20 it seemed they could never shake off this tireless creature that held them back. Besides, it was not the life of the herd, or of the young bulls, that was threatened. The life of only one member was demanded, which was a remoter interest than their lives, and in 25 the end they were content to pay the toll.^o

As twilight fell the old bull stood with lowered head, watching his mates — the cows he had known, the calves he had fathered, the bulls he had mastered — as they shambled on at a rapid pace through the 30

fading light. He could not follow, for before his nose leaped the merciless fanged terror that would not let him go. Three hundredweight more than half a ton he weighed; he had lived a long, strong life, full of 5 fight and struggle, and at the end he faced death at the teeth of a creature whose head did not reach beyond his great knuckled knees.

From then on, night and day, Buck never left his prey, never gave it a moment's rest, never permitted 10 it to browse the leaves of trees or the shoots of young birch and willow. Nor did he give the wounded bull opportunity to slake his burning thirst in the slender trickling streams they crossed. Often, in desperation, he burst into long stretches of flight. At such times 15 Buck did not attempt to stay him, but loped easily at his heels, satisfied with the way the game was played, lying down when the moose stood still, attacking him fiercely when he strove to eat or drink.

The great head drooped more and more under its 20 tree of horns, and the shambling trot grew weaker and weaker. He took to standing for long periods, with nose to the ground and dejected ears dropped limply; and Buck found more time in which to get water for himself and in which to rest. At such moments, panting with red lolling tongue and with eyes 25 fixed upon the big bull, it appeared to Buck that a change was coming over the face of things. He could feel a new stir in the land. As the moose were coming into the land, other kinds of life were coming in. 30 Forest and stream and air seemed palpitant^o with their

presence. The news of it was borne in upon him, not by sight, or sound, or smell, but by some other and subtler sense. He heard nothing, saw nothing, yet knew that the land was somehow different; that through it strange things were afoot and ranging; 5 and he resolved to investigate after he had finished the business in hand.

At last, at the end of the fourth day, he pulled the great moose down. For a day and a night he remained by the kill, eating and sleeping, turn and turn about. 10 Then, rested, refreshed and strong, he turned his face toward camp and John Thornton. He broke into the long easy lope, and went on, hour after hour, never at loss for the tangled way, heading straight home through strange country with a certitude of direction 15 that put man and his magnetic needle to shame.

As he held on he became more and more conscious of the new stir in the land. There was life abroad in it different from the life which had been there throughout the summer. No longer was this fact borne in 20 upon him in some subtle, mysterious way. The birds talked of it, the squirrels chattered about it, the very breeze whispered of it. Several times he stopped and drew in the fresh morning air in great sniffs, reading a message which made him leap on with greater 25 speed. He was oppressed with a sense of calamity happening, if it were not calamity already happened; and as he crossed the last watershed and dropped down into the valley toward camp, he proceeded with greater caution.

Three miles away he came upon a fresh trail that sent his neck hair rippling and bristling. It led straight toward camp and John Thornton. Buck hurried on, swiftly and stealthily, every nerve straining and tense, 5 alert to the multitudinous details which told a story — all but the end. His nose gave him a varying description of the passage of the life on the heels of which he was travelling. He remarked the pregnant silence^o of the forest. The bird life had flitted. The squirrels 10 were in hiding. One only he saw, — a sleek gray fellow, flattened against a gray dead limb so that he seemed a part of it, a woody excrescence upon the wood itself.

As Buck slid along with the obscureness of a gliding shadow, his nose was jerked suddenly to the side as 15 though a positive force had gripped and pulled it. He followed the new scent into a thicket and found Nig. He was lying on his side, dead where he had dragged himself, an arrow protruding, head and feathers, from either side of his body.

20 A hundred yards farther on, Buck came upon one of the sled-dogs Thornton had bought in Dawson. This dog was thrashing about in a death-struggle, directly on the trail, and Buck passed around him without stopping. From the camp came the faint 25 sound of many voices, rising and falling in a sing-song chant. Bellying forward to the edge of the clearing he found Hans, lying on his face, feathered with arrows like a porcupine. At the same instant Buck peered out where the spruce-bough lodge had been and saw 30 what made his hair leap straight up on his neck and

shoulders. A gust of overpowering rage swept over him. He did not know that he growled, but he growled aloud with a terrible ferocity. For the last time in his life he allowed passion to usurp cunning and reason, and it was because of his great love for John Thornton 5 that he lost his head.

The Yeehats^o were dancing about the wreckage of the spruce-bough lodge when they heard a fearful roaring and saw rushing upon them an animal the like of which they had never seen before. It was 10 Buck, a live hurricane of fury, hurling himself upon them in a frenzy to destroy. He sprang at the foremost man (it was the chief of the Yeehats), ripping the throat wide open till the rent jugular spouted a fountain of blood. He did not pause to worry the 15 victim, but ripped in passing, with the next bound tearing wide the throat of a second man. There was no notwithstanding him. He plunged about in their very midst, tearing, rending, destroying, in constant and terrific motion which defied the arrows they dis- 20 charged at him. In fact, so inconceivably rapid were his movements, and so closely were the Indians tangled together, that they shot one another with the arrows; and one young hunter, hurling a spear at Buck in mid air, drove it through the chest of another hunter 25 with such force that the point broke through the skin of the back and stood out beyond. Then a panic seized the Yeehats, and they fled in terror to the woods, proclaiming as they fled the advent of the Evil Spirit.

And truly Buck was the Fiend incarnate, raging at 30

their heels and dragging them down like deer as they raced through the trees. It was a fateful day for the Yeehats. They scattered far and wide over the country, and it was not till a week later that the last of the 5 survivors gathered together in a lower valley and counted their losses. As for Buck, wearying of the pursuit, he returned to the desolated camp. He found Pete where he had been killed in his blankets in the first moment of surprise. Thornton's desperate struggle was fresh-written on the earth, and Buck scented every detail of it down to the edge of a deep pool. By the edge, head and fore feet in the water, lay Skeet, faithful to the last. The pool itself, muddy and discolored from the sluice boxes,^o effectually hid 15 what it contained, and it contained John Thornton; for Buck followed his trace into the water, from which no trace led away.

All day Buck brooded by the pool or roamed restlessly about the camp. Death, as a cessation of movement, as a passing out and away from the lives of the living, he knew, and he knew John Thornton was dead. It left a great void in him, somewhat akin to hunger, but a void which ached and ached, and which food could not fill. At times, and when he paused to 25 contemplate the carcasses of the Yeehats, he forgot the pain of it; and at such times he was aware of a great pride in himself, — a pride greater than any he had yet experienced. He had killed man, the noblest game of all, and he had killed in the face of the law of 30 club and fang. He sniffed the bodies curiously. They

had died so easily. It was harder to kill a husky dog than them. They were no match at all, were it not for their arrows and spears and clubs. Thenceforward he would be unafraid of them except when they bore in their hands their arrows, spears, and clubs. 5

Night came on, and a full moon rose high over the trees into the sky, lighting the land till it lay bathed in ghostly day. And with the coming of the night, brooding and mourning by the pool, Buck became alive to a stirring of the new life in the forest other than that which the Yeehats had made. He stood up, listening and scenting. From far away drifted a faint, sharp yelp, followed by a chorus of similar sharp yelps. As the moments passed the yelps grew closer and louder. Again Buck knew them as things heard in that other 15 world which persisted in his memory. He walked to the centre of the open space and listened. It was the call, the many-noted call, sounding more luringly and compelling than ever before. And as never before, he was ready to obey. John Thornton was dead. 20 The last tie was broken. Man and the claims of man no longer bound him.

Hunting their living meat, as the Yeehats were hunting it, on the flanks of the migrating moose, the wolf pack had at last crossed over from the land 25 of streams and timber and invaded Buck's valley. Into the clearing where the moonlight streamed, they poured in a silvery flood; and in the centre of the clearing stood Buck, motionless as a statue, waiting their coming. They were awed, so still and large he 30

stood, and a moment's pause fell, till the boldest one leaped straight for him. Like a flash Buck struck, breaking the neck. Then he stood, without movement, as before, the stricken wolf rolling in agony behind him. Three others tried it in sharp succession; and one after the other they drew back, streaming blood from slashed throats or shoulders.

This was sufficient to fling the whole pack forward, pell-mell, crowded together, blocked and confused by 10 its eagerness to pull down the prey. Buck's marvellous quickness and agility stood him in good stead. Pivoting on his hind legs, and snapping and gashing, he was everywhere at once, presenting a front which was apparently unbroken so swiftly did he whirl and 15 guard from side to side. But to prevent them from getting behind him, he was forced back, down past the pool and into the creek bed, till he brought up against a high gravel bank. He worked along to a right angle in the bank which the men had made in 20 the course of mining, and in this angle he came to bay, protected on three sides and with nothing to do but face the front.

And so well did he face it, that at the end of half an hour the wolves drew back discomfited. The 25 tongues of all were out and lolling, the white fangs showing cruelly white in the moonlight. Some were lying down with heads raised and ears pricked forward; others stood on their feet, watching him; and still others were lapping water from the pool. One 30 wolf, long and lean and gray, advanced cautiously, in

a friendly manner, and Buck recognized the wild brother with whom he had run for a night and a day. He was whining softly, and, as Buck whined, they touched noses.

Then an old wolf, gaunt and battle-scarred, came 5 forward. Buck writhed his lips into the preliminary of a snarl, but sniffed noses with him. Whereupon the old wolf sat down, pointed nose at the moon, and broke out the long wolf howl. The others sat down and howled. And now the call came to Buck in un-10 mistakable accents. He, too, sat down and howled. This over, he came out of his angle and the pack crowded around him, sniffing in half-friendly, half-savage manner. The leaders lifted the yelp of the pack and sprang away into the woods. The wolves 15 swung in behind, yelping in chorus. And Buck ran with them, side by side with the wild brother, yelping as he ran.

And here may well end the story of Buck. The years were not many when the Yeehats noted a change 20 in the breed of timber wolves; for some were seen with splashes of brown on head and muzzle, and with a rift of white centring down the chest. But more remarkable than this, the Yeehats tell of a Ghost Dog that runs at the head of the pack. They are afraid of 25 this Ghost Dog, for it has cunning greater than they, stealing from their camps in fierce winters, robbing their traps, slaying their dogs, and defying their bravest hunters.

Nay, the tale grows worse. Hunters there are who fail to return to the camp, and hunters there have been whom their tribesmen found with throats slashed cruelly open and with wolfprints about them in the 5 snow greater than the prints of any wolf. Each fall, when the Yeehats follow the movement of the moose, there is a certain valley which they never enter. And women there are who become sad when the word goes over the fire of how the Evil Spirit came to select that 10 valley for an abiding-place.

In the summers there is one visitor, however, to that valley, of which the Yeehats do not know. It is a great, gloriously coated wolf, like, and yet unlike, all other wolves. He crosses alone from the smiling 15 timber land and comes down into an open space among the trees. Here a yellow stream flows from rotted moose-hide sacks and sinks into the ground, with long grasses growing through it and vegetable mould overrunning it and hiding its yellow from the sun; 20 and here he muses for a time, howling once, long and mournfully, ere he departs.

But he is not always alone. When the long winter nights come on and the wolves follow their meat into the lower valleys, he may be seen running at the head 25 of the pack through the pale moonlight or glimmering borealis, leaping gigantic above his fellows, his great throat a-bellow as he sings a song of the younger world, which is the song of the pack.

NOTES

1:3. **tidewater dog.** Dog living on the Pacific coast.

1:7. **booming the find.** Advertising the discovery of the gold in an exaggerated manner in order to stimulate travel on their lines.

2:14. **demesne** (pronounced, de mēn'). A landed estate.

4:2. **strike.** Discovery of a rich deposit of precious metal.

4:9. **system.** The particular plan of making bets by means of which confirmed gamblers, ignorant of the laws of chance, believe they can overcome the odds that are always against them in any professional gambling game.

6:17. **squarehead.** Stupid fellow.

8:26. **metamorphosed.** Changed.

11:3. **break cayuses.** Train Indian ponies for the saddle.

11:10. **soliloquized.** Said to himself.

11:29. **primitive law.** The law as at first developed; the law as administered in earliest times.

12:10. **conciliated.** Won over by gentle behavior.

13:21. **swarthy.** Of dark complexion.

13:22. **French-Canadian half-breed.** A person one of whose parents is French-Canadian; the other, Indian.

13:30. **'tween decks.** Between decks; down below.

14:2. **Spitzbergen.** An island of the Arctic Ocean about four hundred miles north of Norway.

14:23. **bucked.** Acted like a bucking horse, which by plunging jumps on stiff fore legs tries to throw its rider.

14:23. **possessed.** Occupied by an evil spirit.

16:16. **vicarious experience.** Experience gained not from participation in the event but by noticing what happened to another dog.

17:5. **huskies.** Native sled dogs. See Introduction, "The Dog in the Northland."

17:25. **swart.** Swarthy; of dark complexion.

18:16. **wheeler.** That dog of a team which is harnessed next to the sled. See Introduction, "The Dog in the Northland."

19:8. **introspective.** Thinking about himself; not turning his mind to matters outside of himself. **malignant.** Malicious; harboring ill-will.

19:12. **appeasingly.** In a manner intended to allay anger.

19:19. **Incarnation of belligerent fear.** An example in the flesh of a fear so great that it drove the dog to fight for his life.

20:19. **ignominiously.** Disgracefully.

20:23. **disconsolate.** Sorrowful; sad; dejected.

21:15. **placatingly.** In a way intended to dispel anger.

22:2. **harking back . . . forbears.** Returning . . . in imagination to the lives of his ancestors.

22:3. **unduly civilized.** More civilized than was good for him — to Jack London's way of thinking.

22:18. **courier.** Rapidly travelling messenger.

26:13. **fundamental and primitive code.** A body of laws of first importance for the preservation of the life of a dog.

26:16. **decivilization.** The removing from his dog mind of the habits developed in the domesticated dog.

26:18. **ability to flee . . . consideration.** Ability to ignore all ideas of right and wrong in his actions.

26:24. **retrogression.** Moving back from the condition of body of the civilized dog to that of the wild dog. See Introduction, "The Central Idea of the Book."

26:27. **He achieved . . . economy.** He acquired

ability not only to meet the hardships of the world without, but also to withstand the rough usage to which his organs of digestion were subjected.

27:13. *to leeward.* On the side opposite to that struck by the wind.

28:1. *cadences.* Succession of notes in the musical scale; the "tune" howled by the dogs.

28:5. *puppet thing life is.* Nature casts people and events together as carelessly as a child throws down his doll here or there on the ground.

28:10. *lap over the needs.* More than cover the needs; more than meet the needs.

29:1. *dominant primordial beast.* The desire to be the beast that leads the pack, as in the first days of the dog — the early days of the wild dog.

31:9. *pandemonium.* A noise like that made by all the devils together.

31:30. *slavered fangs.* Dripping jaws.

36:6. *cave-dweller or river man.* For an interesting and substantially accurate picture of primitive man, see Jack London's "Before Adam."

39:9. *malingerer.* Shirker.

40:4. *covert.* Hidden; concealed.

41:1. *eerie.* Weird; mysterious; ghostly.

41:3. *aurora borealis.* The northern lights.

41:9. *articulate travail of existence.* Vocal expression of the burden of living.

42:9. *insidious.* Slyly carried out; hard to detect.

42:10. *solidarity.* Sense of common responsibility.

42:27. *bickered.* Indulged in petty wrangling.

43:27. *wraith.* A spectre; a ghost.

44:7. *ecstasy.* Exaltation; strong feeling that lifts one beyond himself.

44:9. *paradox.* Contradiction.

44:13. *caught up . . . flame.* Carried beyond himself by some great surge of feeling.

44:20. **womb of Time.** Beginnings of things.

44:24. **rampant.** Unchecked; unrestrained; exuberant.

44:25. **exultantly.** In triumph; with great rejoicing.

44:28. **supreme moods.** Times of strongest feeling.

46:5. **wonted.** Customary; usual.

47:11. **instinct.** Inherited knowledge. See Introduction, "The Central Idea of the Book."

47:25. **inexorable.** Unrelenting; pitiless; merciless.

51:14. **sheepishly.** In a silly manner; in a manner that showed how foolish he felt.

53:28. **threw chests.** Slang for "swaggered."

54:1. **dog-busters and mushers.** Dog-team trainers and dog-team drivers.

55:22. **lapsed.** Slipped away.

60:24. **yearning toward them.** Looking toward them with sorrowful longing to join them.

64:11. **callowness.** Immaturity; lack of knowledge and experience.

67:4. **clannish.** Standing up for her family.

69:4. **inexorable elimination of the superfluous.** Merciless discarding of what was not needed.

70:21. **Q. E. D.** Abbreviation of the Latin, *Quod erat demonstrandum*, "which was to be proved," the customary wording at the end of a geometrical proof.

70:22. **comprehensively.** "Understandingly" seems to be London's meaning.

71:25. **orthodox.** Here means "usual," "customary."

72:29. **amenities.** Agreeable manners.

73:1. **glamour.** Enchantment.

74:5. **be relevant to.** Have any connection with.

74:14. **chivalrously.** Gallantly; courteously.

74:27. **importuned.** Here apparently used in the sense of "annoyed."

77:7. **loom.** Vague outline or signs seems to be the meaning here.

78:11. **innocuously.** Harmlessly. It here seems to mean "uselessly."

80:6. **impending doom.** Here "coming disaster."

80:23. **inarticulate.** Not in sounds of words of ordinary speech.

80:27. **wistfully.** Pensively; with melancholy thoughtfulness.

81:10. **chaotic abandonment of hysteria.** Unrestrained giving way to hysterics.

86:14. **transient.** Passing out of his life; temporary.

87:18. **lessoned.** Learned. An unusual verb in an unusual sense.

88:12. **peremptorily.** Commandingly; in a way that demands obedience.

88:20. **imperiously.** In a commanding manner; in a way not to be disobeyed.

89:4. **same large type.** Same kind of simple, big-hearted man.

89:13. **grub-staked themselves.** Bought themselves food and equipment for a prospecting tour in search of gold.

90:9. **tenderfoot.** A new-comer, a "greenhorn."

90:29. **"miners' meeting."** A trial jury selected from those who happened to be present.

91:6. **Poling-boat.** A boat propelled and guided by pushing with poles on the river bottom.

91:8. **snubbing.** Checking the progress of.

94:9. **being violently propelled . . . Pete.** Crude first aid for a man nearly drowned.

94:21. **totem-pole.** A tall piece of timber fantastically carved with the "totem" or token of a particular family or clan. Those of some western Indian tribes of North America are brilliantly colored. In a sense the totem-pole has religious significance. The totem-pole was not erected to commemorate some great deed, as London seems to think.

95:17. **Thornton's bluff.** Bluff, slang for an act or a statement of a boastful sort intended to deceive or frighten by pretended resources or power.

96:6. **Mastodon King.** One who had grown wealthy from the riches of the Mastodon mine.

96:12. **plethoric.** Crammed full.

96:18. **lay odds.** Offer betting odds.

96:25. **quibble.** Argument on a mere trifle; petty discussion.

99:3. **It seemed like a conjuration.** Thornton seemed to be using magic words by which to secure supernatural aid.

100:25. **incoherent babel.** Loud talking by so many at once that a listener could understand nothing.

102:4. **fabled lost mine.** A mine of which stories were told but the location of which was no longer known.

102:10. **tradition.** Story handed down from man to man for long periods.

102:12. **ramshackle.** Tumble-down; in a state of decay.

103:15. **time card was drawn upon the limitless future.** They had planned to take as long a time as might be needed to succeed in their search.

103:21. **Muck.** A mass of decomposed vegetable matter forming a top-soil.

103:22. **washing countless pans of dirt.** Testing for the presence of gold. See Introduction, "Placer-Mining."

103:26. **packed on their backs.** Men and dogs carried ammunition, tools, camp equipment, and food in packs on their backs.

103:28. **whipsawed.** Cut with a saw of narrow blade.

104:3. **divides.** Ridges or conspicuous elevations are here meant.

104:5. **timber-line.** The elevation above the sea level at which timber ceases to grow.

104:24. **flint-lock.** An old-time muzzle-loading gun,

the powder in which was ignited by a spark produced by the striking on a piece of steel of a fragment of flint set in the hammer.

104:25. Hudson Bay Company. An English corporation nearly two and a half centuries old that does an immense business in the Dominion of Canada. The company collects furs, sells general merchandise, and outfits hunters and trappers. In out-of-the-way places its agents administer the laws.

105:3, 5. Placer, washing-pan. See Introduction, "Placer-Mining."

105:20. salient thing. The thing that forced itself on the attention; the prominent thing.

107:7. niggerheads. This word generally means rounded boulders, or rocks.

107:19. recurrent waves. Waves that occur repeatedly.

108:6. overture. Proposal.

108:7. menacing truce. Outward signs of friendliness carrying with them a threat of violence.

108:27. pertinacity. Dogged perseverance.

108:30. half-coy. "Coy" means bashful; shy.

109:9. watershed. The line of high ground separating the water flowing into two different rivers or river basins.

110:17. imperiously. Commandingly; in a way that demanded obedience.

112:12. pent. Shut in.

112:16. equilibrium. Balance.

112:25. were sequential. Followed one another.

112:26. infinitesimal. Exceedingly small.

113:17. ptarmigan. A bird of the grouse family.

114:10. palmated. Like an open palm of the hand; resembling a hand open with the fingers widely separated.

114:21. splay hoofs. Broad, flat hoofs.

114:24. paroxysms. Sudden outbursts; fits.

114: 26. simulated. Pretended.

115: 19. beset. Set upon; attacked.

115: 26. pay the toll. Pay the tax on the herd involved in the loss of the wounded moose; stand the loss.

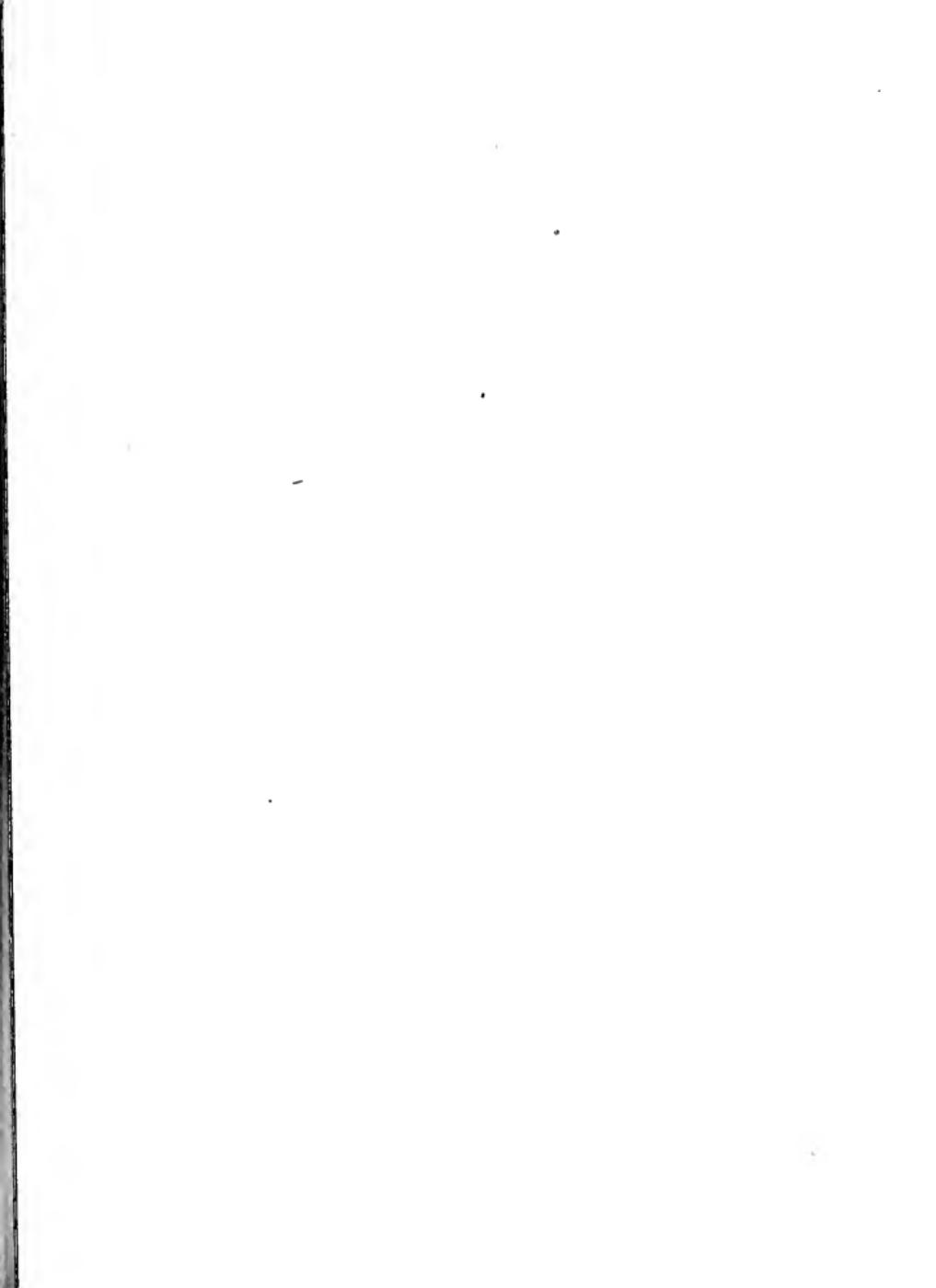
116: 30. palpitant. Throbbing.

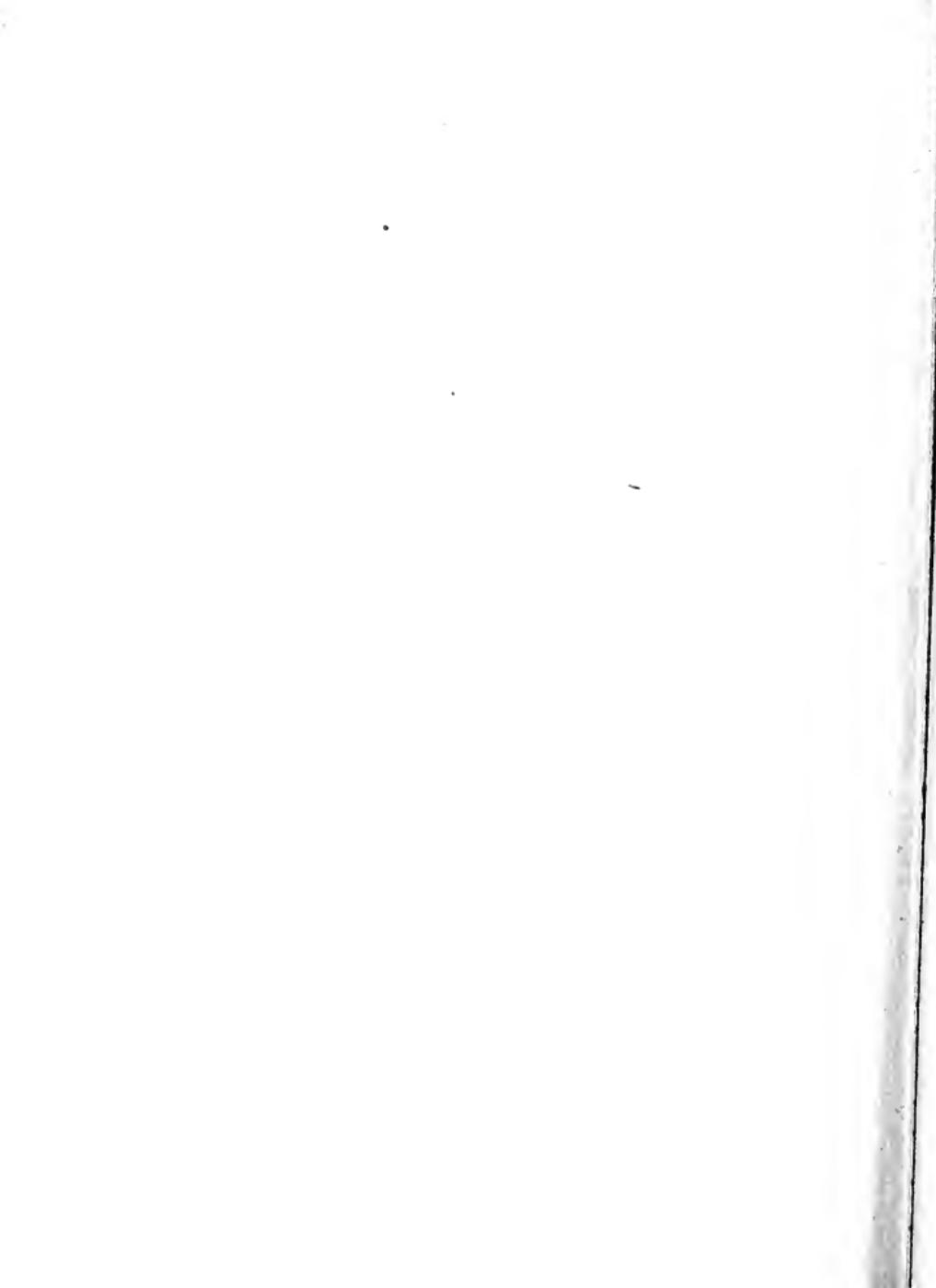
118: 8. pregnant silence. Silence filled with meaning.

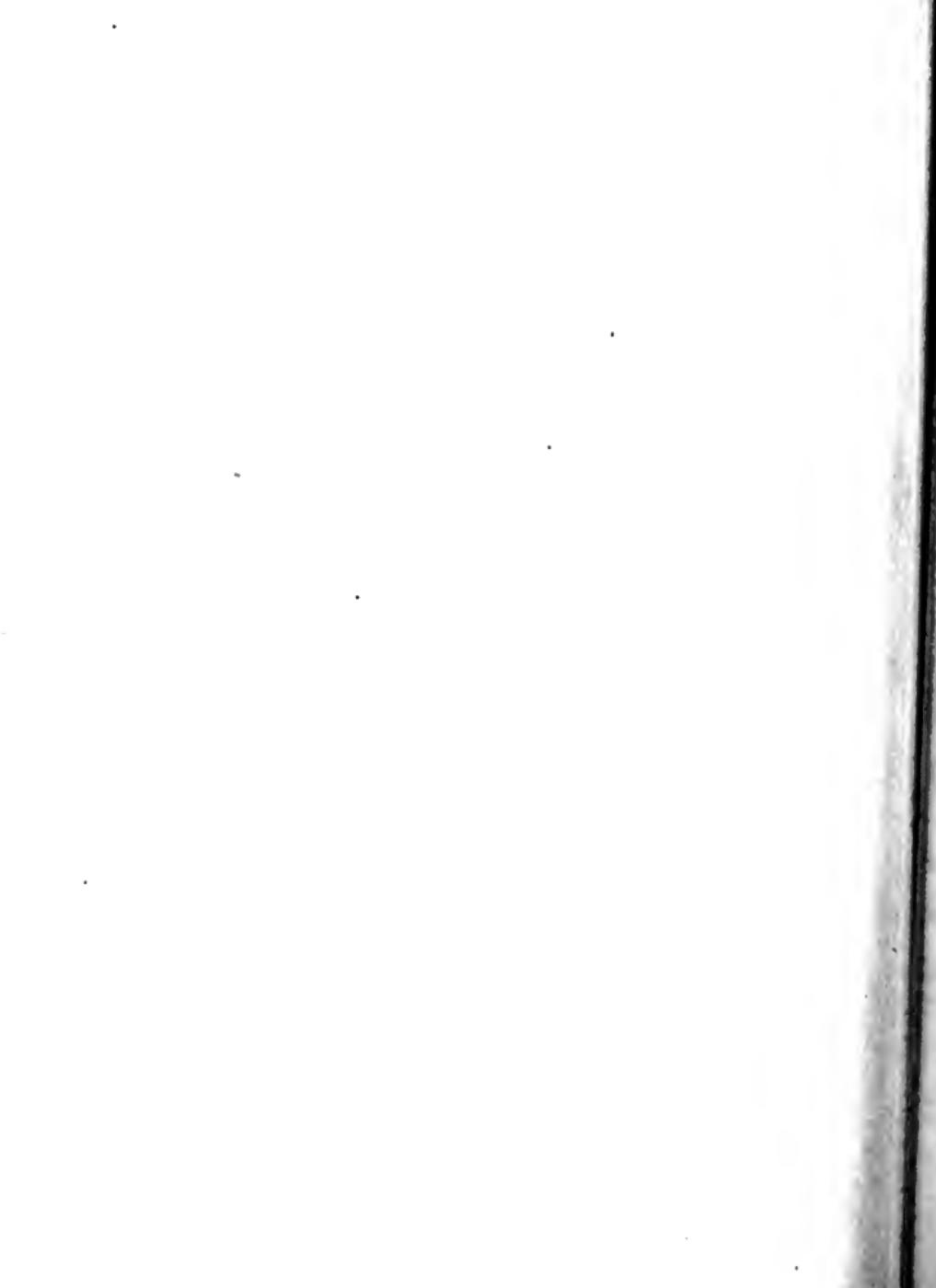
119: 7. Yeehats. A native tribe.

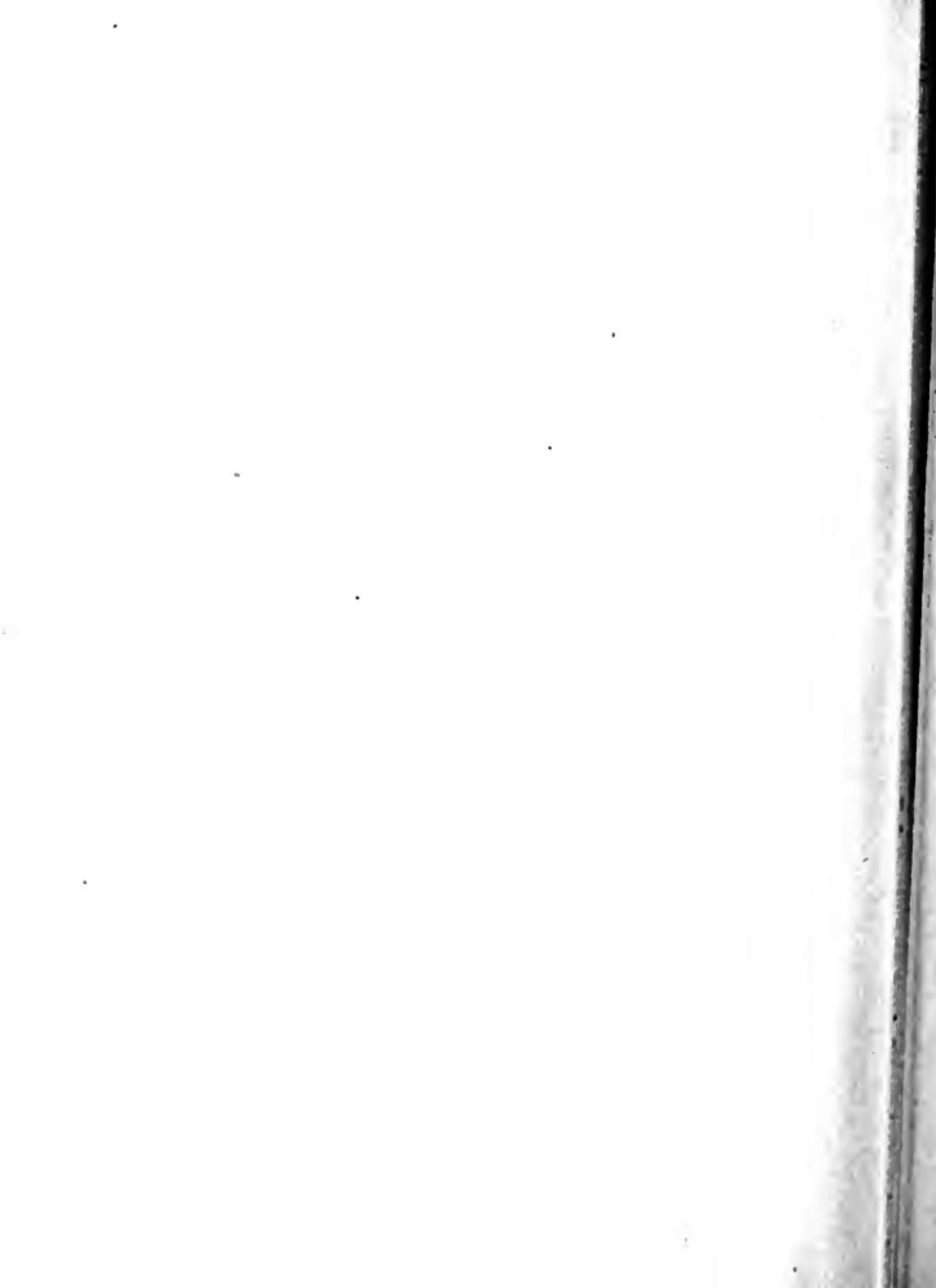
120: 14. sluice boxes. See Introduction, "Placer-Mining."

121: 18. Luringly. Enticingly; in a winning way.

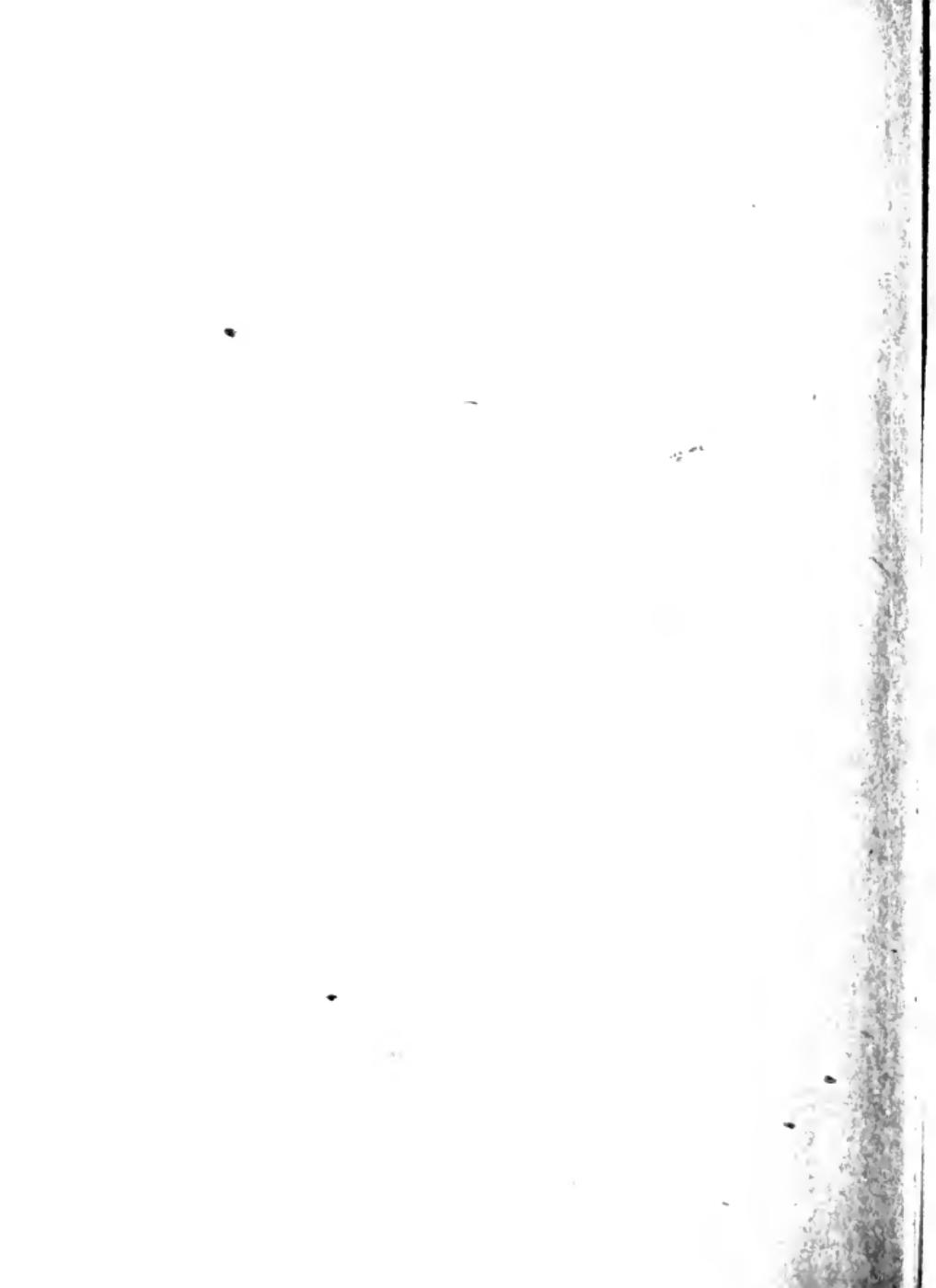












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